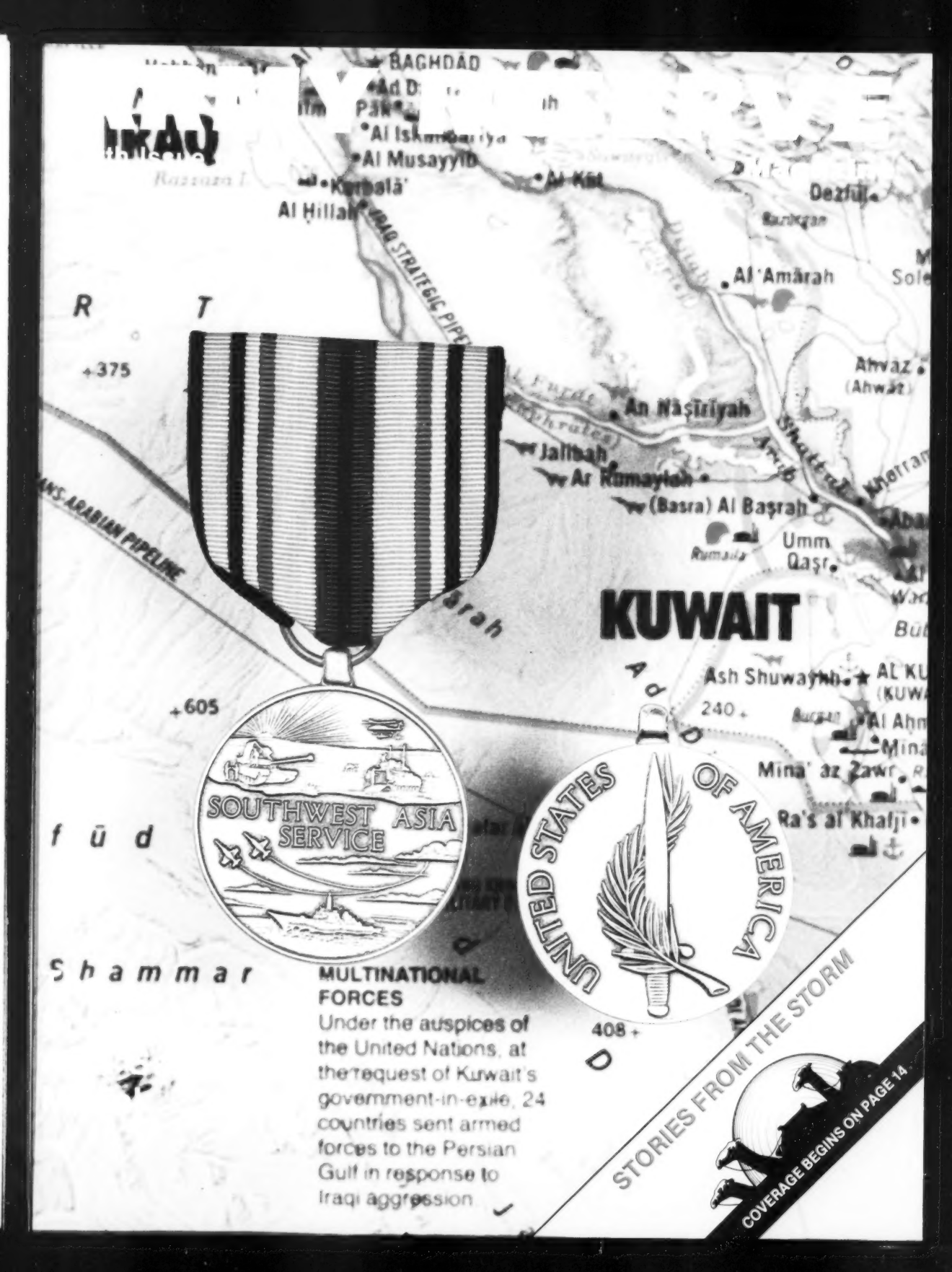

MULTINATIONAL FORCES

Under the auspices of the United Nations, at the request of Kuwait's government-in-exile, 24 countries sent armed forces to the Persian Gulf in response to Iraqi aggression

STORIES FROM THE STORM

COVERAGE BEGINS ON PAGE 14

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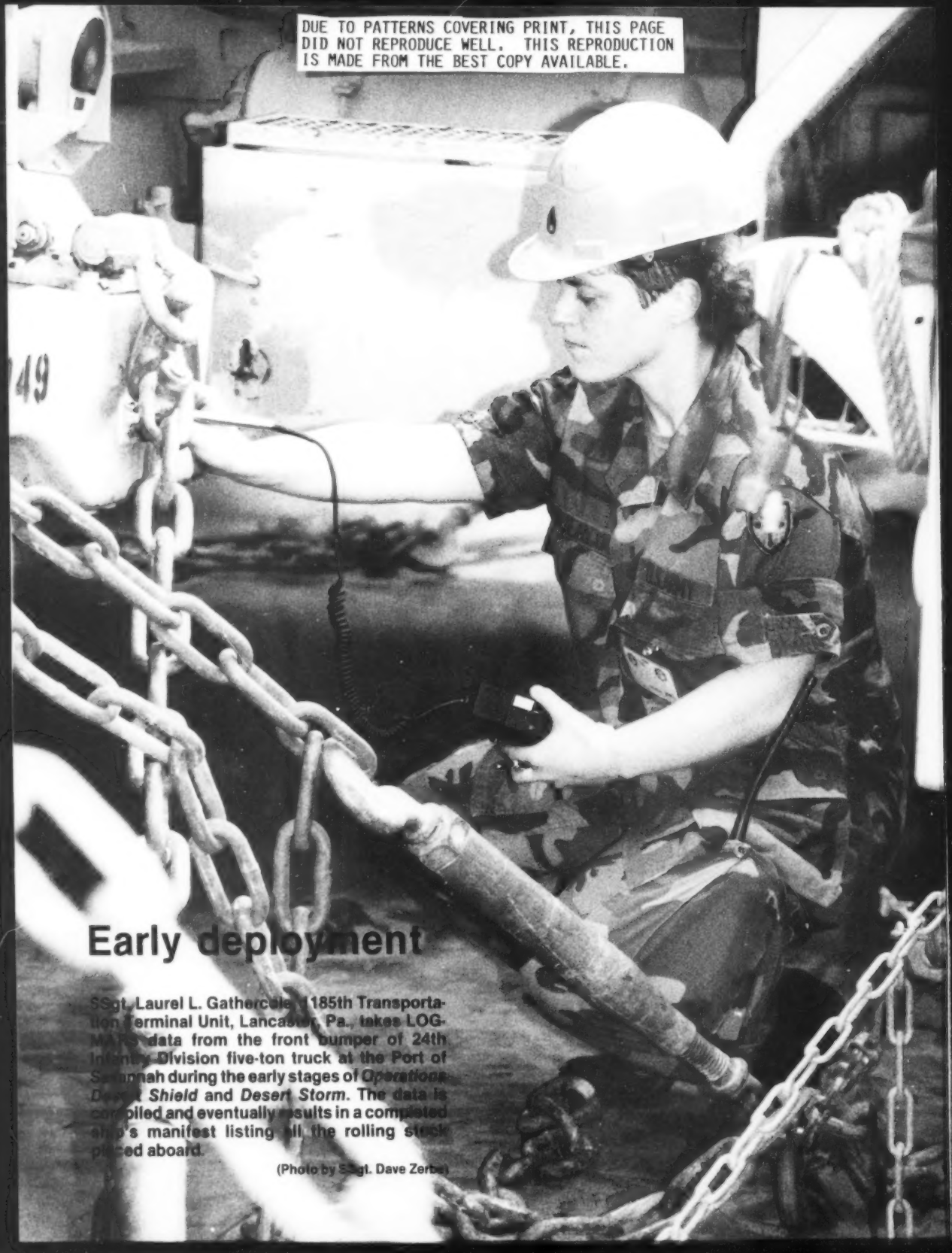

Early deployment

SSgt. Laurel L. Gathercole, 1185th Transportation Terminal Unit, Lancaster, Pa., takes LOGMARS data from the front bumper of 24th Infantry Division five-ton truck at the Port of Savannah during the early stages of *Operations Desert Shield* and *Desert Storm*. The data is compiled and eventually results in a completed ship's manifest listing all the rolling stock placed aboard.

(Photo by SSgt. Dave Zerbe)

ARMY RESERVE Magazine

Volume XXXVII
Number 4

Contents

"The Secretary of Defense shall require the complete and current dissemination to all Reserves and the Public of information of interest to the Reserve Components."

Section 278, Title 10, U.S. Code.

Major General Roger W. Sandler
CHIEF, ARMY RESERVE

Joseph G. Hanley
CHIEF, PUBLIC AFFAIRS

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More Reservists get NDSM

A Presidential Executive Order increases the number of Reservists authorized wear of the National Defense Service Medal

Page 4

The road north to Safwan

A feature story about the earliest Army Reservists to move across the Iraqi border after breaking out of Kuwait City. Other features describe USAR medical efforts in support of our active forces in Europe and the EPW camps in Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Page 14

What, you worry?

An article describing issues facing all Reservists and their families as highlighted during the mobilization process during ***Operations Desert Shield*** and ***Desert Storm*** as well as some suggestions on protecting your assets.

Page 26

Departments

Update	**Page 4**
People	**Page 10**
Training	**Page 18**
ARPERCEN	**Page 22**
Personal Affairs	**Page 26**

About our cover:

The Southwest Asia Service Medal graces our front cover this issue, appearing to float above a map of the area where so many Army Reservists earned it during *Operations Desert Shield* and *Desert Storm* last year. (DoD photo by Helene Stickel) Our back cover features a much-requested item; a display of current Army decorations and their order of precedence. (Photo courtesy of *Soldiers* Magazine)

The NDSM

Most Reservists qualify for medal after President broadens criteria

Washington, D.C. — Assistant Secretary of Defense for Reserve Affairs Stephen M. Duncan announced recently that the President has approved the Department of Defense request to expand eligibility requirements for awards of the National Defense Service Medal to members of the Reserves and National Guard.

By executive order, the President authorized award of the medal for all members of the Reserve and National Guard who were part of the Selected Reserve in good standing during the period from August 2, 1990, to a date to be determined. This medal was previously awarded only to those members who served on active duty, other than for training, during periods for which active military service merited special recognition.

The new executive order recognizes that all members of the Selected Reserve have a regular training requirement and are part of a force which is *ready* to serve. Even those Selected Reservists who were not called to active duty continued to train in order to be ready for mobilization of required. As before, those members of the Individual Ready Reserve, Standby Reserve and Retired Reserve who were called to active duty will be eligible for award of the medal.

"We're pleased with the expansion of the award eligibility," Duncan said. "The National Defense Service Medal is a tangible way to recognize that active duty personnel, Reservists and National Guardsmen are all part of the total force. The total force won the war in the Gulf, and these members of the total force deserve this recognition."

Members of the Selected Reserve who were not activated continued their regular weekend and annual training programs, often in direct support of the Gulf War performing missions such as airlift, cargo handling, aerial port services, intelligence gathering and interpretation, medical support, port security, military police functions and maintenance.

During **Operations Desert Shield** and **Desert Storm**, nearly 228,000 Reservists and Guardsmen and members of the Individual Ready Reserve were called to active duty. Of that number, more than 106,000 served directly in the Persian Gulf; 71 lost their lives.

Many Reservists have been around long enough to have already earned one, perhaps two, NDSMs. In those cases, the answer to the question is a simple one ... add a single bronze service star to your current ribbon or suspension device.

Approximately 4,000, the vast majority of whom are now volunteers, remain on active duty performing vital logistics, transportation and support missions in the Gulf region and elsewhere.

The expanded eligibility for service during the Persian Gulf conflict is retroactive to August 2, 1990, and remains in effect until a future date to be determined by the Secretary of Defense. Implementing instructions to award the NDSM based upon the revised eligibility requirements will be issued in a forthcoming change to the DoD Manual of Military Decorations and Awards.

REFRAD

Released from Active Duty and Discharged from the Army are *not* the same conditions

St. Louis. Mo. — "If you're a soldier leaving active duty, you need to know that 'release from active duty' and 'discharge from the Army,' are two separate things," says Col. Rodney Nishimura, mobilization, operations and training director for the Army Reserve Personnel Center in St. Louis.

Nishimura points out that by law, all soldiers have an eight-year military service obligation. Soldiers who have served less than eight years on active duty have a continuing military obligation. "It doesn't end just because you take off the uniform," he added.

One way of meeting this obligation is to join an Army Reserve or National Guard unit. Soldiers who don't are assigned to the Individual Ready Reserve for the rest of their service obligation.

Many soldiers say "So what's the big deal?"

"The big deal," Nishimura says, "is that we called more than 20,000 IRR soldiers to to active duty to serve during **Operation Desert Shield** and **Desert Storm**, and some of them thought that since they were off active duty, they were out of the Army. They weren't."

ARPERCEN officials say that soldiers separating from active duty need to have a chat with the Total Army Career Counselor during the transition process. Ask a counselor for details regarding your military service obligation and opportunities in the Army Reserve.

Finance task force starts review of Gulf combat payments

Indianapolis, Ind. — The Defense Finance and Accounting Service - Indianapolis Center has formed a task force of reserve component soldiers from the 138th Finance Support Unit, Indiana Army National Guard and the 412th FSU, USAR for auditing taxable wages of soldiers who drew retroactive Imminent Danger Pay while stationed in Southwest Asia during 1991.

According to Lt. Col. Guy Giancarlo, Reserve Component Operations Officer, DFAS asked for volunteers from the two reserve component units to remain on active duty after the units were demobilized to form the backbone of the Combat Zone Tax Exclusion, or CZTE, Task Force. DFAS-Indianapolis was fortunate that 50 Reservists volunteered to remain on active duty for the mission.

"The DFAS management and Southwest Asia veterans are indebted to these volunteers, and I would like to express our gratitude on their behalf to the citizen soldiers," Giancarlo noted.

As the combat zone tax exclusion audits are conducted, the accounting service will attempt to notify any separated soldiers who had federal income tax under withheld, so that they may plan accordingly.

An example of federal income tax that would have been under withheld? Take the hypothetical case of a soldier who departed the combat zone but whose imminent danger pay was not stopped in the same month as his departure. Withholding will likely fall short.

The Combat Zone Tax Exclusion Task Force is also adjusting Tax Exempt Wages for soldiers who may have been taxed for wages which qualify for tax exempt wages but were taxed due to a retroactive authorization of imminent danger pay.

DFAS is still looking for RC Finance soldiers in the 73C MOS, who may be interested in a short tour through Jan. 22, 1992 to work on this Task Force and finance soldiers interested in a civilian position, General Scale pay levels 5 and 6, in the RC Processing Division of Military Pay Operations.

For more information, contact Lt. Col. Giancarlo at DSN 699-2715 or commercial on (317) 542-2715.

An Army Reserve Glossary

The Army, and the Army Reserve, would be speechless without acronyms. Here's a glossary of terms frequently used in **ARMY RESERVE Magazine**:

ADSW — Active Duty for Special Work. Replaces Special Active Duty for Training (SADT) as a duty category. Its primary purpose is to accomplish one-time, short duration projects (up to 179 days) which are vital to the functioning of the Army Reserve. Any training received is an incidental aspect of the tour.

ADT — Active Duty for Training. This type of active duty is performed by any Reservist attending a school, counterpart training or other special training activities.

AGR — Active Guard/Reserve. Army Reservists on full-time active duty in support of Reserve units and programs. The National Guard has a program of the same name, which is administered separately.

ARCOM — Army Reserve Command. One of 21 geographic major Army Reserve commands throughout the U.S. (plus one in Germany). Most (but not all) Army Reserve units are subordinate to an ARCOM, which is commanded by a Reserve major general.

ARPERCEN — Army Reserve Personnel Center in St. Louis, Mo. The nationwide administrative and personnel management center for the Army Reserve. It is the headquarters for AGR, IMA and IRR Reservists.

AR — Army Regulation.

AT — Annual Training. Active duty performed annually (usually for two weeks) by Army Reserve units and by IMA Reservists. IRR members may also perform periods of AT.

CONUSA — CONtinental U.S. Army. The four numbered Army headquarters, which are subordinate to FORSCOM and command Army Reserve units in their respective regions. CONUSAs are commanded by active Army lieutenant generals.

DA — Department of the Army. The headquarters of the Army, located in the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

FORSCOM — Forces Command. The Army specified command headquartered at Ft. McPherson, Ga., which commands virtually all Army Reserve units in the U.S.

FY — Fiscal Year. This is the budgetary and training year for the Army. It starts on Oct. 1 and ends on Sept. 30.

GOCOM — General Officer Command. A unit of the Army Reserve with a general officer commanding, other than an ARCOM or a Division (Training). GOCOMs are functionally organized and are usually identified as a brigade or command.

IDT — Inactive Duty Training. Defined by AR 140-1. The most common example of IDT is weekend drill.

IMA — Individual Mobilization Augmentee. A Reservist who is assigned to an active Army unit or agency with which he or she would mobilize in case of emergency. IMAs normally serve two weeks of AT with their unit of assignment each year.

IRR — Individual Ready Reserve. A Reservist who does not belong to a Reserve unit or hold an IMA assignment. IRR soldiers do not normally drill but may serve tours of ADT. Upon mobilization, IRR soldiers receive orders from ARPERCEN.

MUSARC — Major U.S. Army Reserve Command. The highest level of USAR command. All ARCOMs, all Divisions (Training) and any GOCOM or other command which reports **directly** to the USARC is a MUSARC.

MUTA — Multiple Unit Training Assembly. Commonly known as "weekend drill." The most common form is a MUTA-4, which includes four-hour unit training assemblies.

OCAR — Office of the Chief, Army Reserve. The agency of the DA staff in Washington responsible for Army Reserve policy and budget matters.

ODCS — Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff — the principal DA staff elements. The last two or three letters tell which one most commonly seen are ODCSLOG, logistics; ODCSOPS, operations, and ODCSPER, personnel.

PERSCOM — Total Army Personnel Command, formerly Total Army Personnel Agency (TAPA) and Military Personnel Center (MILPERCEN). Located in Alexandria, Va., this agency is the active component counterpart to ARPERCEN, and has some responsibilities affecting the Army Reserve.

RC — Reserve Component. Each branch of the U.S. military services has a regular component and one or more reserve components. The reserve components of the Army are the Army Reserve and the Army National Guard of the U.S.

RFD — Reserve Forces Duty. ROTC cadets/commissionees who are selected by the DA ROTC Accession/Branching Board for reserve forces duty.

SIDPERS — Standard Installation/Division Personnel System. The Army Reserve-wide computerized personnel data base.

USARC — The U.S. Army Reserve Command, headquartered in Atlanta, Ga.

Other acronyms are defined when they are used in a story.

Medical officials warning Gulf veterans about possibilities of parasitic disease

Washington, D.C.—Leishmaniasis, a parasite-caused infection, transmitted via sand flea bites, has been diagnosed at Walter Reed Army Medical Center among a small number of military personnel who served in Southwest Asia during **Operations Desert Shield** and **Desert Storm**.

The infection cannot be transmitted from person to person, though there is a remote possibility of transmission through blood transfusion. Anyone who was deployed to the area since August 1, 1990, should temporarily refrain from donating blood, according to health officials. The ban is temporary but open-ended.

Symptoms of the disease include high fever with chills, malaise, weakness, gastrointestinal complaints of watery diarrhea of small volumes, nausea and diffuse abdominal pain. Headaches and chronic cough are possible.

The infection often causes skin lesions, but it may also reside in bone marrow and not cause lesions. Both forms of the disease, symptoms of which can develop several months after leaving the theater of operations, have been diagnosed.

The illness is **not** fatal. It is treatable with an antibiotic and is self-limiting—that is, it will not progress to a more serious illness—and it is not expected to recur once it has run its course.

There is currently no widely available screening test for the infection, but researchers at Walter Reed are working on one. Specialized diagnostic tests are available only at the medical center.

Reservists who feel that they may be experiencing symptoms attributable to service in Southwest Asia should be evaluated by a Veterans Affairs Hospital or their personal physician.

Officials advise that any costs incurred which are determined not to be associated with Leishmaniasis will be the responsibility of the individual.

If the attending physician feels that the individual has contracted Leishmaniasis, he should contact WRAMC's Col. (Dr.) Charles N. Oster or Maj. (Dr.) Alan Magill, commercially at (202) 576-0585 or 0586 or on the DSN at 291-0585 or 0586.

If it is determined that the individual needs further diagnosis or treatment, it will be coordinated through the soldier's unit.

More detailed guidance is expected in the immediate future.

Academy liaison option offers officers fulfilling duty position

West Point, N.Y. — More than 400 Army Reserve officers are attached to the U.S. Military Academy here for the purpose of assisting high school students in obtaining ROTC scholarships and admission to West Point.

These IRR officers provide person-to-person contact and support which is not possible for the staff at ROTC Cadet Command and the Military Academy's Admissions Office.

The Military Academy Liaison Officers work closely with high school guidance counselors and local Congressional staffs, in addition to the candidates and their parents. It is rewarding work, personally and professionally, according to Col. Kevin C. Kelley, USAR advisor to the military academy.

Assigned USAR officers earn approximately 35 retirement points each year in the course of performing their MALO duties and normally perform six days of ADSW per year - three in the fall and three in the Spring. In addition, there is a five-day training conference held each June at West Point for all new LOs. Refresher training is conducted every four years at the conference. These activities ensure each USAR officer earns enough points to qualify the year for retirement and provide a small number of active duty days per

see MALO on page 30

Army announces new policy on **single parent deployments**

Washington, D.C. — Military mothers of newborns and newly adoptive parents can now be deferred from reassignment for up to four months, according to a new DoD policy.

Deferments are also applicable to reserve-component soldiers who are involuntarily activated. In all cases, however, soldiers may waive the exemptions.

The change is an effort to standardize a deferment policy among the services and meet the needs of soldiers, said Capt. Allen Forte of the Office of the Deputy Chief of Staff for Personnel.

Previously, the Army no stated policy. Instead, deferments were granted on a case-by-case basis.

The deferment applies to assignments on dependent-restricted tours, temporary duty tours from home stations, and accompanied tours when concurrent travel is denied.

With the new policy, a military mother may be deferred up to four months after the birth of a child. This includes the six weeks convalescent leave regularly granted to all new military mothers. The policy also allows single soldiers or one member of a military couple to be deferred from an assignment up to four months following the adoption of a child.

According to DCSPER sources, the objective of the policy is to provide a degree of stability for the family at the time a child enters the home.

Most *'Desert Storm'* Reservists experienced pay problems

Washington, D.C. — Most reserve component soldiers ordered to active duty to support **Operations Desert Shield** and **Desert Storm** experienced some pay-related problems.

The impact was slight for some, but critical when family support was in jeopardy.

A Defense Finance and Accounting Service study conducted by the Army Pay Support Evaluation Team cited a number of reasons, ranging from unpreparedness on the individual soldier's part to midstream changes in legislated entitlements to limited finance capabilities at home or mobilization stations.

Fortunately, because the operation was short, many of the pay deficiencies were satisfactorily corrected during demobilization out-processing. However, thousands of cases are still being resolved.

Army Reserve Troop Program Unit soldiers and Individual Ready Reserve soldiers continue to submit claims for arrears in pay in increasing numbers. These claims are being screened by OCAR staffers to ensure validity and to expedite payment by the DFAS-Indianapolis Center.

Settlement of an average claim can take as long as 60 to 90 days because of the research and verification required.

Also, DFAS estimates that 35 percent of all Reservists released from active duty caused by **Operation Desert Storm** were indebted to the government at the time of separation. Major causes of this condition include excessive pay advances at the mobilization station; liberal casual pay policies; lack of a communications interface with the finance system to record and monitor such payments in the theater and the subsequent rapid demobilization. DFAS Debt Management officials are contacting soldiers and encouraging them to negotiate agreeable repayment terms on their Notifications of Indebtedness.

Calendar year 1991 tax reporting could present a special challenge for USAR soldiers. The DFAS-Indianapolis Center has initiated a project to review the pay accounts of some 200,000 deployed soldiers to verify taxable earnings prior to issuance of 1991 W-2 forms.

Besides the anomalies in pay that, if not corrected, could impact reported taxable earnings, there were problems with the timely establishment, and in some instances disestablishment, of the Combat Zone Tax Exclusion. This could result in an under-withheld condition for the service member.

Lack of panographic x-rays still hinder reserve training

Washington, D.C. — "No soldier of any component can be deployed OCONUS, or participate in CONUS or OCONUS training where individual or unit movement is involved, unless a dental record (Dental Health Record or Panographic Radiograph) suitable for identification purposes is available."

In 1981, the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan burned and two soldiers died. It took about three weeks to identify them. Following the Long Commission report in 1984 on the Beirut, Lebanon bombing disaster, in which 241 U.S. Marines were killed, it was decided that dental panoral radiographs (rather than entire dental records) would be duplicated and stored in a central repository.

The commission had determined that maintaining dental records at unit level had hampered identification efforts when those records were lost or destroyed in the bombing.

The need for duplicate dental radiographs to be stored away from the original dental record was reinforced by the crash of an air charter in Gander, Newfoundland in 1985. In that accident, 248 soldiers from the 101st Airborne Div. (Air Assault) died in the crash while returning from a multi-national peacekeeping mission in the Sinai Desert.

Every soldier in the Army is required to have a dental record and a panographic radiograph on file at the DoD-operated Central Panograph Storage Facility established in 1986 in Monterey, Calif. In many instances, however, IRR and IMA soldiers do not have access to a military facility where panographic X-rays can be taken.

For this reason they are permitted to travel to their first duty station where the film can be obtained. A panographic X-ray is a valuable diagnostic tool for both medical readiness and forensic identification. Used primarily to assist in treating and preventing dental disease and for forensic identification, dental records are often the only means of identifying remains.

When dental records are used for forensic identification, keep in mind that the dental health record is the final proof and the panograph is a screening tool.

All troop program unit members were required to have a panograph in their field dental record and a duplicate stored in the CPSF by Oct. 1, 1989. The deadline for IRRs and IMAs was Oct. 1, 1991. Unfortunately this objective has not been met.

For more information on the program and its requirements, call Lt. Col. Wayne Nelson commercially at (703) 696-3959/60 or on DSN at 226-3960.

More than one campaign in Gulf? Say it with stars

Washington, D.C. — Reserve soldiers who served in Southwest Asia during both **Operations Desert Shield** and **Desert Storm** will wear their Southwest Asia Service Medal with two bronze service stars.

The stars represent both the recognized campaign periods of the Persian Gulf crisis, officially referred to as the "Defense of Saudi Arabia" and the "Liberation and Defense of Kuwait."

Officials from the Total Army Personnel Command say that the medal can be awarded to active duty and Reserve soldiers serving "in Southwest Asia and contiguous waters or airspace thereover, on or after Aug. 2, 1990, to a date not yet determined."

Army's LES puts on a new face

Washington, D.C. — Reservists will notice a change in the way they get paid in the coming months.

Not that the amount of money received will change, except for the 4.2-percent pay hike in January. The big difference will be a new pay system aimed at improving the timeliness and accuracy of soldiers' pay.

The new Army-wide system, which was first approved in November of 1988, is called the *Joint Uniform Military Pay System/Joint Service Software* and is the current pay system used by the U.S. Air Force. The new system includes a revised Leave and Earnings Statement and a new form called the Net Pay Advice form.

The Net Pay Advice, a type of document many Reservists have already gotten used to under "Sure-pay", will now be provided to all active-duty soldiers. Those who have elected a mid-month pay option will receive mid-month pay data and administrative remarks on this new form. Soldiers who have not elected the mid-month pay option will receive administrative remarks only.

The revised LES will be in a new format which is easier to read and contains more information. Although the format of the LES has changed, the relevant information regarding pay and the amount of earned and used leave will remain the same. Other differences of the revised LES will include:

- A new data line to provide soldiers the ability to assess their entitlements to basic allowance for quarters;
- Remarks for administrative actions (continuing or one-time remarks such as "Buy U.S. Savings Bonds" will not be printed on the LES. These remarks will instead appear on the new Net Pay Advice Form;
- Independent and attached remarks which do not affect pay will also be included on the NPA form;
- The order of certain bits of data will appear in a different order or be broken out into component parts and,
- There will no longer be continuation pages

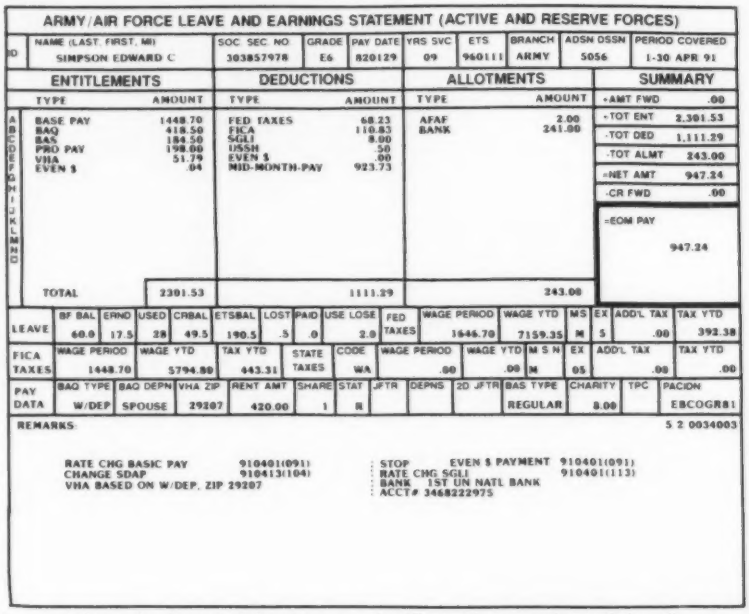
Finance and Accounting personnel from various disbursing stations around the country are attending training in Indianapolis and teams from the Defense Finance and Accounting Service there will conduct on-site training for two weeks and convert pay accounts to the new system.

Concurrently, personnel service NCOs will receive briefings and initial handouts describing both the system and the new LES. Questions regarding the new system should be directed to unit personnel service NCOs after they have had training.

Additionally, commanders, first sergeants and sergeants major will be offered training during this period.

One "new" block on the revised LES which is sure to cause questions is labeled "Medicare". Soldiers have made contributions to the "Medicare Coverage A" since there has been Medicare. The payment used to be lumped in with the "FICA Tax Withheld" section of the LES and was "invisible". Now we will all know exactly what we are contributing to the national hospitalization coverage plan. The contribution does not go to fund "Medicare Coverage B".

Joint system improves reporting of USAR pay



ARMY/AIR FORCE LEAVE AND EARNINGS STATEMENT (ACTIVE AND RESERVE FORCES)

ID	NAME (LAST, FIRST, MI)	SOC SEC NO	GRADE	PAY DATE	YRS SVC	ETS	BRANCH	ADSN OSSN	PERIOD COVERED
	SIMPSON EDWARD C	303857978	E6	820129	09	960111	ARMY	5056	1-30 APR 91

ENTITLEMENTS

TYPE	AMOUNT
BASE PAY	1448.70
BAQ	418.50
BAS	184.50
PRO PAY	198.00
VHA	51.79
EVEN $	.04
TOTAL	2301.53

DEDUCTIONS

TYPE	AMOUNT
FED TAXES	68.23
FICA	110.83
SGLI	8.00
USSH	.50
EVEN $	.00
MID-MONTH-PAY	923.73
	1111.29

ALLOTMENTS

TYPE	AMOUNT
AFAF	2.00
BANK	241.00
	243.00

SUMMARY

+AMT FWD	.00
+TOT ENT	2,301.53
-TOT DED	1,111.29
-TOT ALMT	243.00
=NET AMT	947.24
-CR FWD	.00
=EOM PAY	947.24

LEAVE	BF BAL	ERND	USED	CRBAL	ETSBAL	LOST	PAID	USE LOSE	FED TAXES	WAGE PERIOD	WAGE YTD	MS	EX	ADD'L TAX	TAX YTD
	60.0	17.5	28	49.5	190.5	.5	.0	2.0		1646.70	7159.35	M	5	.00	392.38

FICA TAXES	WAGE PERIOD	WAGE YTD	TAX YTD	STATE TAXES	CODE	WAGE PERIOD	WAGE YTD	M S N	EX	ADD'L TAX	TAX YTD
	1448.70	5794.80	443.31		WA	.00	.00	M	05	.00	.00

PAY DATA	BAQ TYPE	BAQ DEPN	VHA ZIP	RENT AMT	SHARE	STAT	JFTR	DEPNS	2D JFTR	BAS TYPE	CHARITY	TPC	PACIDN
	W/DEP	SPOUSE	29207	420.00	1	R				REGULAR	8.00		EBCOGR81

REMARKS: 5 2 0034003

RATE CHG BASIC PAY 910401(091)
CHANGE SDAP 910413(104)
VHA BASED ON W/DEP, ZIP 29207

STOP EVEN $ PAYMENT 910401(091)
RATE CHG SGLI 910401(113)
BANK 1ST UN NATL BANK
ACCT# 3468222975

Overseas addresses changed for better service

Washington, D.C. — In a move to improve delivery to servicemembers currently stationed overseas, new military APO and FPO addresses will be phased in over the next year.

Overseas military addresses are being standardized so that the last two lines conform to addressing practices for other U.S. Mail.

"Mail is the critical link to our service men and women overseas," said Postmaster General Anthony M. Frank. "The new military addresses will help us speed-up mail by allowing letters to be processed on the same new high-tech sorting equipment as domestic mail."

New ultra-fast optical character readers and bar code machines are capable of sorting about 30,000 letters per hour.

In the new format, APO (or FPO) is the equivalent of a city name.

AE, AP, and AA are the equivalents of state abbreviations. "AE" (ZIP Codes 090-098) designates Armed Forces in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa. "AP" (ZIP Codes 962-966) designates Armed Forces in the Pacific. "AA" (ZIP Code 340) designates Armed Forces in Central and South America.

Many overseas installations were assigned completely new ZIP Codes. The new ZIP Codes assign military units in the same foreign country, numerically-close ZIP Codes. No currently active ZIP Code has been assigned to a new office location. The new ZIP Codes are effective immediately; however, the old ZIP Codes they replace will still be recognized until July 15, 1992 to allow soldiers time to inform their correspondents of their new addresses.

Information is available at your local post office or from the National Address Information Center, attention: APO/FPO ZIP Codes, 6060 Primary Parkway, Suite 101, Memphis, TN 38188-0001, or call (800) 238-3150.

Mail service to military personnel overseas is a joint effort of the U.S. Postal Service and the Military Postal Service Agency of the Department of Defense.

During the recent Persian Gulf war, mail totaled a record 60 million pounds. At the Christmas peak last year, the Postal Service processed nearly one pound of mail per servicemember per day — about 600,000 pounds per day — destined to **Operation Desert Storm.**

Log College offers 'one-stop shopping' for logistics information to researchers

Ft. Lee, Va.—Have you ever needed to research a logistics problem only to be stopped cold by the big three questions?

"Where do I start? Where can I get facts? Has anyone else ever had this problem?

When you need logistics information, there's no need to reinvent the wheel according to officials at the Defense Studies Information Exchange. The information could be as near as your telephone.

The DLSIE exists to provide you with logistics research information from its home at he Army's Logistics Management College here. The activity has more than 85,000 logistics studies, models, management references and related documents in its database which are available to researchers and action officers throughout the federal government.

The DLSIE provides access to the information in several ways. Most frequently, the customer will contact one of the exchange's analysts during duty hours (7:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. EST). The customer can explain the area of interest or the problem being researched while analyst helps to narrow the subject to specific needs, then electronically searches the database.

The result is a customized, hard-copy bibliography listing all documents available that contain information bearing on the query. The bibliography, which also contains summarized information contained in each document referenced, is normally mailed out to the customer the next business day. This service is available by calling commercially at (804) 734-4546 or DSN on 687-4546.

Once you receive the bibliography, you can select the documents you want and call back to the DLSIE microfiche section and pass on to the operator the list of document numbers required. The operator, in turn, generates microfiche copies of the requested materials. The microfiche section is available commercially at (804) 734-4546 or on DSN at 687-2240.

But what if you're working overseas, or in an inconvenient time zone or just working late at night? The same numbers that work during the day, have recorders attached at night. Be prepared with your name, official mailing address, phone and a description of the

see DLSIE on page 29

Demobilized IRR soldiers eligible for legal counseling

Washington, D.C. — Demobilized Individual Ready Reserve soldiers are eligible for legal services for up to one year following release from active duty, according to Army legal officials.

The free legal services also are available to eligible family members and legal representatives of soldiers injured or killed during **Operations Desert Shield** and **Desert Storm**.

Available assistance includes, but is not limited to, casualty assistance, veterans' reemployment rights, taxation, immigration, bankruptcy, financial support of family members, and the amended *Soldiers' and Sailors' Relief Act*.

Demobilized soldiers also will have sources of legal assistance to call in their home states as a large part of the legal workload will be handled by Army Reserve and Army National Guard IRR personnel.

Reservists make good showing in Army cartooning contest

February 24, 1991 ... Allied Forces come face to face with the well-dug-in Iraqi Army. *(Sprague)*

Alexandria, Va.—Two Army Reservists have been singled out as winners in the **Desert Shield/Desert Storm Army Humor Cartoon Contest.**

Cpl. Curtis P. Sprague, 701st Personnel Co., Ada, Okla., was selected as a third place winner in the "accomplished artist, single frame" category and received a $500 check for his effort. A second Reservist, Spec. Bryant K. Owens, 844th Engineer Bn., Kingsport, Tenn. was selected for an honorable mention and a $100 prize, again in the "accomplished, single frame" category.

The contest, conducted by the Army's Community and Family Support Center here, was begun in March last year and ran through June. It was open to all soldiers deployed in Saudi Arabia.

According to Janice Osthus, project manager for the effort, "The cartoons demonstrated the healthy ability to function under stressful conditions with a sense of humor. As a result, everyone is a winner . . . the cartoonist, the viewer and the Army."

Moncrief Reservist, activated for duty in *Desert Storm,* nation's top optometrist

Dallas, Texas — Col. (Dr.) Wayne Cannon, O.D. (left), of Columbia, S.C., received the 1991 National Optometrist of the Year Award from American Optometric Association President John Gazaway, O.D. Presented during ceremonies at the 94th AOA Congress in Dallas, the award recognized Cannon for outstanding contributions to the visual welfare of others, to his community and to the optometric profession. Cannon was activated in support of **Operation Desert Storm** and served at Moncrief Army Hospital in Ft. Jackson, S.C., as chief of the optometry section of the Physical Examination Station. At the time of the award, Cannon was still on active duty.

Well...you could go home tomorrow ...or you could go home next week...or you could go home next year...or you could never go home... or... *(Owens)*

Take my drill sergeant...please!

Ft. Sheridan, Ill. — Anyone who has ever served in the military will never forget the experiences of basic training. Years later, most soldiers will tell you their BT "war stories".

As you listen to these tails of terror, you notice that there is a central nasty character in most of the stories. That character is known to all soldiers as the Drill Sergeant.

Most people think of the "drills" as mean and loud #@%'s with no senses of humor. Take for example a former Army Reserve drill sergeant like MSgt. John R. Bodin.

Bodin is an 18-year veteran, having served in the active Army, National Guard, and now, the Army Reserve. Most of his military time has been spent in the infantry. In fact, in all types of infantry (airborne, air assault, mechanized and straight-leg).

He is qualified for and wears the Expert Infantryman's Badge, Airborne and Air Assault Badges and the Drill Sergeant Badge. For a period of time, while on active duty, he even trained with the French Foreign Legion and was awarded its Commando Badge. With the Army Reserve, he spent four years as a drill sergeant training troops in all phases of basic and advanced combat skills at both Ft. Knox and Ft. Bliss.

Any resemblance between these two is purely intentional. Above, Bodin the comedian, at right, Bodin the drill sergeant.

Currently, Bodin is assigned to the 5034th USARF School here as an MOS instructor.

Doesn't sound the type to have much of a sense of humor, does he?

As it happens, Bodin's other persona is simply John Bodin, one of Chicago's most promising new comedians, a reputation established as the result of years of performing both here and throughout many of the country's leading comedy nightclubs.

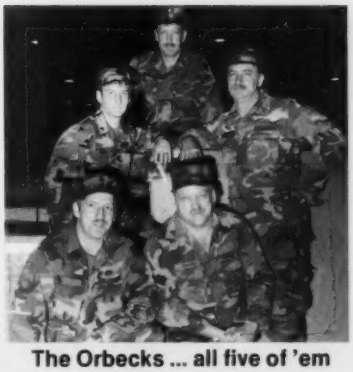
So just remember, the next time you find yourself reminiscing about what a humorless, stick-in-the-mud your drill sergeant was, you may one day be sitting in one of Chicago's comedy nightclubs and realize you were too quick to judge.

Family unit helps supply unit deliver the goods

Ft. Snelling, Minn. — If you want to find Sgt. Orbeck in the 825th Supply Company from Willmar, Minn., you're going to have to be more specific.

There are five of them and they're brothers — Jerome, Gerald, Ralph, Virgil, and Darin.

Jerome, 48, was the first to enlist in the Army National Guard in 1963. Gerald, 40, was drafted in 1970. Ralph, 38, joined the Army Reserve. Virgil, 33, began his military career as a Marine and Darin, 25, was recruited into service by his brothers.



The Orbecks ... all five of 'em

"We had another brother in the Reserve, but he couldn't hang," said Darin.

"It's brought us closer together," Ralph said. If the 825th had been activated for **Operation Desert Storm**, all five brothers would likely have gone to Saudi Arabia.

The Orbeck family supports the brothers' decision to be in the Army Reserve. "Mom was worried when she thought we might have to go to Saudi, but other than that, she and Dad think it's okay," said Virgil. The brothers say they enjoy being in the Army Reserve most of the time.

Neurosurgeon calls active duty a 'humbling experience'

"...only Venezuelan involved in Desert Storm" got there on personal desire and an age waiver

by Debra Fowler

Landstuhl, Germany — Dr. Marco Eugenio, 63, a neurosurgeon, is one of the partners of a neurological clinic in Corpus Christi, Texas; the largest one between Corpus and Houston.

His children are grown and married. He and his wife of more than 30 years can come and go as they please and enjoy some of the finer things of life.

For two months last year, however, the doctor lived in a dormitory near Landstuhl Army Regional Medical Center in western Germany, where he treated soldiers wounded in the Gulf War. Dr. Eugenio became Maj. Eugenio when his Army Reserve unit, the 94th General Hospital of San Antonio, was activated in January.

Eugenio's story is not all that unusual, unless you know that he joined the reserve at age 62.

"I had to get an exception to policy to join," Eugenio said with a smile. "They didn't have enough experienced, skilled neurosurgeons so, they gave me a waiver. The cut-off age to join, I think, is 58."

Eugenio said he never thought about joining the reserve until two young neurologists in his group practice talked to him about their experiences with the reserves. After some ribbing from the neurologists, Eugenio stopped

Maj. Marco Eugenio

by the Army Reserve booth at a convention and asked about joining.

"They said I was too old," he recalled. An Army recruiter who later visited Eugenio's practice, however, thought an exception to policy might be possible.

"My biggest motivation for joining was to help. This [being activated during **Operations Desert Shield** and **Desert Storm**] has been a very positive experience," he added.

"The soldiers whom we help thank us and make us all feel very proud. I have to thank the Army for letting me be a part of this."

When he arrived at Landstuhl, the hospital was preparing to receive mass casualties. "There were beds every-

> *"...we had a level of talent that any university in the United States would have been very, very happy with."*

where. There was no place to even have a desk," he said. "When all the reserve units got here, we had a level of talent and skill that any good university in the United States would be very, very happy with. This was very unique."

After the war ended, the Reservists began to go home. Eugenio expected to be in Germany at least another month before heading back to Corpus Christi.

His active-duty time had been a bit humbling to him, he admitted. "I have two homes in the United States. Here, for the first two to three weeks, I shared a room. Now, I have a whole room to myself, and that is a real privilege," he said.

"Either things are getting better or I'm getting more adaptable." Eugenio, who was born in Venezuela, was a member of that country's national soccer team when the team played in the Pan American Games in 1950. As he told the tale about his former soccer days, he looked up and smiled. "You know," he said, "I think I may be the only Venezuelan involved in Desert Storm."

Long-awaited DOLFINS upgrade fielded

Newington, Va. — Department of the Army, Program Management Office, Reserve Component Automation System, has announced the successful completion of the DOLFINS (Daily Orders, Ledgers and Finance System) upgrade.

DOLFINS provides state of the art processing for Army Reserve Annual Training and Active Duty for Special Work order production together with Reserve Personnel, Army financial control at MUSARCs and finance and accounting offices.

DOLFINS was one of the first and most successful Developmental Army Readiness and Mobilization System applications. This long-awaited upgrade, coupled with previous upgrades of laser printers and high speed modems, provides the capability to meet these training management and fund control requirements until RCAS becomes available to assume these functions.

One-of-a-kind project to document facility's physical plant

Journalist assists engineers in 'self-help' project

by Sgt. Bill Brockberg

St. Paul, Minn. — The group of engineers are gathered in the boiler room of the new Army Reserve complex in Arden Hills, Minn. One engineer stands in front of the group and points to the switches on a safety switch box — explaining how they work and what they are.

Some of the engineers are dressed in sport coats and ties, some casual and some in work clothes.

Pressing into the hard-hatted group is one soldier in battle dress uniform, video camera on his shoulder, taping the instructions of the "head" engineer.

Sgt. Rod T. Lundstrom of the 364th Public Affairs Detachment, worked on this project for nine days, taping in the mornings and editing in the afternoons.

The purpose of the project was to make a video "users manual" that facility engineers and maintenance personnel could review for the operation and maintenance of the equipment at the facility, according to the project manager for the complex, John B. Holland.

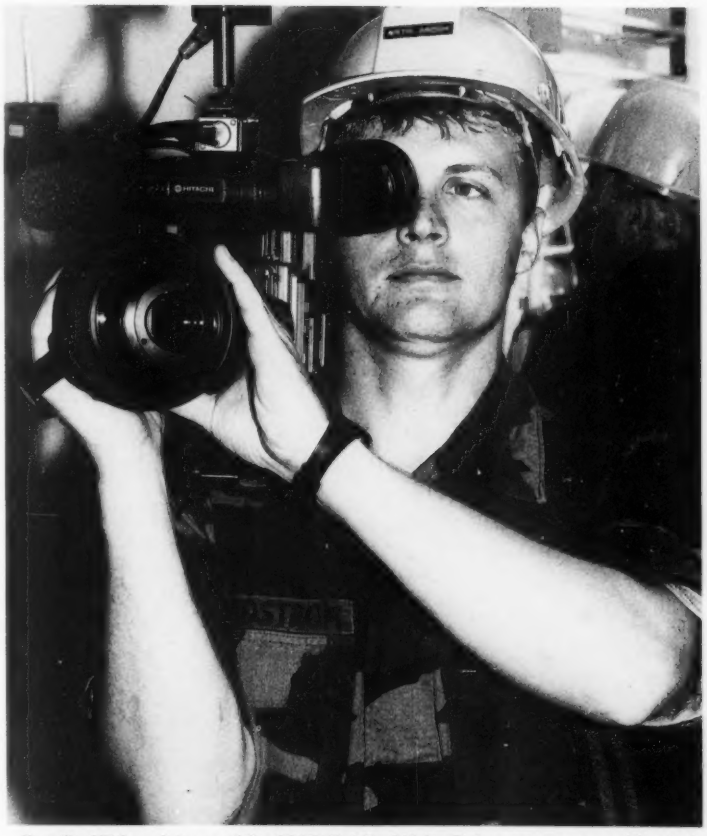
Holland is a base operations engineer who saw the value of this type of video. Lundstrom was the asset who could put everything together for him.

"This is basically the first time all the systems [of a new USAR center] have been videotaped," said Holland, explaining that the goal is to get a prototype program of the different physical plant systems to send to OCAR, the Corps of Engineers and the general contractor or architect of the project.

Then, for all future complexes, the specifications for the project might include making a similar video.

"This year, had they added this to the project, it was estimated at around $37,000 to have it professionally done," noted Holland. "Then in the future (with each additional complex) it would be about $15,000," he said.

The greatest significance of Lundstrom's work is saving money, according to Holland, " . . . saving the reserve probably in the neighborhood of $35,000."



Sgt. Rod T. Lundstrom of the 364th Public Affairs Det., assumes a position he's most familiar with from his civilian life—behind a video camera—only this time it's in support of an innovative idea to cut costs. (Photo by SSgt. Bill Brockberg)

Lundstrom is employed by a local television station where he has worked for about a year and a half, plus he has worked in television production at a local college and at various commercial levels for about ten years.

"I've always liked the industrials, that's what I wanted to get into," he said, talking about college and past communications experiences.

Holland explained that facilities maintenance people aren't contractors. "Every time a furnace, for instance, needs work, the engineers from Ft. McCoy can review the video and be brought up to date on how the system functions."

Holland added that the video will save time and training of the base operations personnel and, with the rapid turnover experienced in the field, such videos can save up to one year of training.

On the road north to Safwan Iraq

(Photo by Maj. John Randt)

by Maj. John R. Randt

(Editor's note: when this article was written, the region around Safwan was coalition-occupied territory.)

Safwan, Iraq — The sign is simple. It reads "Farewell."

It is the last visual image travelling north on the road from Kuwait into occupied Iraq. The sign had been installed at an earlier time . . . a friendlier time.

The contrast at the border crossing is stark. Even after months of occupation and the movements of opposing armies, Kuwait has substantial buildings and a population already dashing about on modern expressways in import cars — both Japanese and American.

Iraq appears bleak in comparison.

Safwan is a small village from the last century. The buildings are of brick and masonry; simply built and shabbily maintained. Dust is everywhere and the people are dressed in dark and grimy clothing. They pass back and forth on the roadway, many pushing primitive carts. There is no commerce visible in the small village. The only business in Safwan these days is survival.

The remains of the repulsed army are visible here as they were in Kuwait. Broken and battered vehicles and tanks of the Iraqi force lie scattered as if some flotsam left on a beach by a high tide. Squat, Soviet-built T-55 tanks abandoned here are as common as they were on the road up from Kuwait City. Everywhere are scattered the defeated army's transport vehicles and tiny, jeep-like command vehicles. The wrecks are often overturned and all lack their tires.

Our mechanics tell us that maintenance as we know it is virtually unknown among the their Iraqi counterparts. Vehicles and tanks are run until they stop moving. From then on, they serve as a parts repository for those still functional. Now and then there appear exceptions to that rule. Some tanks have been found abandoned in superb mechanical condition; but the norm is a creased and worn look and a limited working capability.

Keeping Safwan functioning and the people in tolerable condition falls to a group of Army Reservists from the 404th Civil Affairs Company of Trenton, N.J.

There are 49 of them here and they are the government. Their constituents include some 7,000 persons at a temporary refugee site. Several thousand more remain in the town itself. The problems they handle on a daily basis exceed the imagination.

The American Army is responsible for the care of these people and in this sparse desert, that means providing food, water and security. There are no supplies in town . . . everything must be trucked in and distributed.

"It's tough — no doubt about it," said Lt. Col. Bruce Masey, who serves as executive officer with the 404th.

"It's tough ... but to show the progress we've made, you should have seen the place when we first came here."

"But, to show the progress we've made--you should have seen the place when we first came here."

Masey's soldiers are spread out through the town and refugee site. They are spread thin, but that thread is highly functional. Schools are open again and the 404th is providing a daily school lunch program. That program functions in a town where virtually every other

function of commerce and administration had stopped running.

The greatest task facing the Reservists is insuring the Iraqis' survival. That comes in the form of water, food and security. Distribution of the former is made daily at two locations in Safwan. The Reservists try to impose some order, but the situation is chaotic. A crowd presses right up to the edge of the supply point as long, flat-bed truck are unloaded and the distribution begins. Unused Army rations supplement the canned food and plastic canisters of water being handed out.

"I can't predict their future, but I hope it's bright again ... I'll take this experience ... and not take my life for granted."

Eager hands clutch at the offerings and try to beg for more. Small children, in their tattered clothing, dart out with their food containers. After taking it to the elders, they rejoin the line. Others do not wait their turn, Small boys and girls slip through the concertina wire to get a share of what's available. Many are barefoot. Some succeed and toss their take to relatives outside the wire. Other are chased away by active Army tankers who are providing security for the site.

The clothing of several children snags in the sharp wire and the Americans wade into the coils to lift them out to safety.

The press of the people on the small group of Americans gets stronger. There is no precedent in Iraq for orderly lines.

Today, as yesterday and the day before, Sgt. Donna Whitaker is helping out. A Stamford, Conn., resident, and single mother with two children at home, Whitaker directs the distribution, an M-16 slung on her shoulder.

"I can't predict their future. But I hope it's bright again," she says, looking longingly at the women with infants and small children and at the turmoil going on around them all. She says the system is much-improved since the first days they tried to pass out the food. It was riotous, notes the auction house secretary.

"I'll take this experience and go back home and not take my life for granted," she muses.

A short distance away, water is being drawn from the town well. When the Americans first arrived, the pump was broken and the villagers were hauling the slightly brackish water up by rope and bucket. After improvising a new drive shaft for the pump, the inventive troops hooked up a filtering system to remove the salt. Now the water point is filling buckets and containers of every description with potable water. One man shows up with a frying pan to fill.

The water operation is being handled by the 132nd Quartermaster Detachment from Cando, N.D., an Army National Guard unit working hand in hand with USAR and active Army troops. The unit is putting out about 30,000 gallons a day and, as everyone here knows, this war ran as much on water as it did on oil.

Again, no line. Just a press of people as a lone soldier, holding a large hose, pivots attempting to distribute the water equally into everyone's container. Always, there are more containers.

Safwan sits behind the forward American line by perhaps a mile. Up ahead is Checkpoint Charlie and beyond, the remnants of the Iraqi Army. Refugees and former solders pass through it each day and head toward the refugee site outside Safwan. Masey says it began with just 43 people; now there are over 6,000.

At the site, troops from an American armored unit form a ring of security. They stare out from under canopies they have stretched over their Bradley Fighting Vehicles watching a meandering, seemingly unending line of people inside the ring waiting for provisions. Smoke from a series of fires drifts across the powder-dry encampment.

"They sleep two and three families in some of these tents," comments Masey.

"They might have 20 to 30 people in there."

Wooden frames are being erected to form even more tents as evening approaches. Night falls rapidly in the desert and the Reservists begin to return to their dusty camp outside Safwan. After their dinner, a fire blazes warmly and they prepare for a treat — cooking ready-made pizzas sent from the States over the flames. For a minute, they forget the dusty camps and the press of the distressed and the displaced. Stars begin to pop out brightly in the blackening sky. Conversation is light.

Whitaker seems detached from it all; a tear balanced atop a cheek. After seeing the local kids all day, she thinks of her own staying with her mother.

"I'm glad my kids were born in America," she forces out, "They have so much opportunity there."

Night has arrived. In the darkness, no more can be seen of Safwan this day.

Civil affairs troops defer celebration until they 'get off the plane' at home

by Cynthia Crosson

Bronx, N.Y. — "I will celebrate when I get off the plane in New York," said Maj. Richard Slavin, 353rd Civil Affairs Command, Bronx, N.Y., who was serving in the Persian Gulf.

He was speaking by phone shortly after the huge allied victory over Iraq.

Slavin was one of about 300 members of the command who had deployed in support of **Operation Desert Storm**. Roughly 20 353rd members provided logistical support in the European theater, but the rest were sent to the Middle East.

"Everybody is doing different jobs over here," Slavin said, adding that many of the unit's soldiers provided technical assistance in support of Central Command missions in Kuwait. "We are glad it's winding down, but we'd much rather be home. We have no idea yet when that will be," Slavin said.

He was not alone in his sentiments. Gladys Rivera, wife of SFC Alfredo Rivera, said her husband called every

see CIVIL AFFAIRS on page 25

Forty years after Korean EPW experience, treatment was far better for the Iraqi EPWs

A veteran physician, assigned to the 800th Military Police Brigade to help handle Enemy Prisoners of War, recalled the harsh treatment of Korean EPW's he had witnessed in the early '50s and was concerned the same might happen again. His desert experience proved to be a kinder and gentler one.

Above, one Iraqi EPW befriended by American medical personnel in the camps, poses by the sign identifying his temporary quarters. Below right, a sketch of "Doc" Prestine completed by one of the EPWs and presented anonymously to him.

by SFC Karen A. Macier

Riyadh, Saudi Arabia — "As a Korean War Veteran who personally witnessed the terrible mistreatment of some POWs, the 1952 [and] '53 riots and, at times, the inhumane treatment of the North Korean POWs, I am extremely proud of the American soldiers who showed care and understanding for the Iraqi Enemy Prisoners of War," said Col. (Dr.) Arthur P. Prestine, the 800th Military Police Brigade's surgeon.

Prestine, or *the Doc* as he's called, volunteered to come to Saudi Arabia. "I wanted to be with the action," said the 62-year old physician from Buffalo, N.Y. — and he was.

Five enemy prisoner of war camps, 68 subordinate units, some 7,300 soldiers, and more than 70,000 prisoners unknowingly depended on the Doc. It was his job to ensure that all have the medical support and care they needed. According to him it was a very frustrating task.

Prestine's concern for the care the EPWs received dates back to his days as a private soldier, enlisting after graduating from the University of Buffalo in 1951. Doc trained in the infantry and was sent to Korea in May 1952. When his unit arrived there were major riots occurring in the POW camps. His unit was diverted to the camps to help guard the prisoners and quell the riots.

"During Korea things were very different. The Korean prisoners were very hostile. I think the mind set of the soldiers then was very different as compared to that of the soldiers today. Most of them had been drafted and they didn't want to be there. Nor did they receive any training in how to deal with prisoners. So it was tough," said Prestine.

"I saw many cases of mistreatment by a handful of soldiers."

That mistreatment caused him to lose his best friend. One day his friend told him how he had beat one of the prisoners. Prestine told him that wasn't right and his friend hit him. That ended their friendship. Those experiences have stayed with the Doc — even directing his future ambitions.

"I ended up transferring to the medics because I couldn't deal with what was happening to the POWs," he said. "It helped me decide to go to medical school."

"When I found out that I was going to the [800th MP] brigade to work with prisoners I was very concerned with how they were to be treated," he said. "That concern . . . stayed with me the whole time."

Initially Prestine stated that the support for the military police enemy

prisoner of war mission was inadequate. The camps were critically understaffed, even when the first prisoners arrived. Support for the care of the troops was also inadequate and there were not enough medical supplies for either group.

"When the first EPWs arrived . . . there was no medical support. On my first visit to the camp all I had was my stethoscope and a flashlight. But I treated them as best I could," Prestine said.

The first EPWs to arrive all had body lice and a few had minor wounds. Some had respiratory infections and all were tired and hungry. "It was just so frustrating. I remember standing outside the barbed wire asking if anyone was ill and not knowing how I would treat them if they were," Prestine recalled.

"Even when we started to receive significant numbers of EPWs our medical support was still inadequate," he commented.

"Out of desperation I made a trip to Riyadh with a letter expressing grave concerns. It was after that things began to turn around. And in the end there was more medical support than was actually needed."

"One of the most satisfying things was the help provided by a number of EPW physicians and medics," said Doc.

"They were an immense help in the camps especially with the language. They actually treated their fellow EPWs. Many of them provided both verbal and written testimony that the medical care prisoners received was very good."

Doc continued, "Without the personal support of [the brigade commander] and the great medics and physicians at the camps [our] mission would have surely failed. The satisfying and amazing thing is that we didn't."

"My feelings [went] from the pits to ecstasy," said Prestine.

"Each day . . . an experience, an adventure, and something I'll always remember."

"For instance, the first EPW I examined has become a good friend." Prestine states that they spent hours talking about everything from alcohol to disease to war. The 30 year-old EPW spoke perfect English, having graduated from Baghdad University with a degree in the

An Iraqi EPW has badly rotted teeth extracted by Capt. (Dr.) Gamaliel Rodrigues, a dentist assigned to the 402nd EPW Camp. The team saw over 3,000 patients during their short stay at the camp.

(Photo by Sgt. Deborah Walker)

language. Doc hopes that he will be able to come to the States along with his wife and two children. "I'm driving my family nuts trying to sponsor them!"

First hand acquaintances are not the only experience the Doc will have to remember. He received scores of letters from EPWs which, he says, mean so much to him and " help relieve all the frustration I initially felt."

One of the letters passes on " . . . thanks a lot to the American people (physicians, medics, and other people) which I met and for their kindly taking care of us and our treatment." In another, an EPW physician recalls "I was with my Iraqi medical team, running sick call in the enclosure each day averaging about 100 to 500 prisoners. We have been supplied with all the medicine and other needs . . . my wish to God is my future life serving humanity in freedom."

Doc Prestine logged over 15,000 miles in his vehicle and some 5,000 air miles visiting the camps and overseeing treatment of both U.S. soldiers and EPWs. He treated accident victims along the road as well as performed redeployment physicals for departing soldiers.

"I've just always done my job, the best way I know how," says Prestine.

7th MEDCOM offers lightning response

USAR medical professionals earn their 'spurs' during *Desert Storm*

by Lt. Col. William J. Vogt

Stuttgart, Germany — When the U.S. VII Corps received orders to deploy from Germany to Southwest Asia in November 1990, active units remaining in Europe were tasked to provide filler personnel to ensure that deploying units departed at full strength.

Unavoidably, this left "holes" in those units, many of which were simultaneously being assigned vital support missions.

Particularly hard hit was the 7th Medical Command. Almost 1,300 of its normal complement of 7,000 were attached to Gulf-bound units, and the remainder were to maintain normal peacetime health care in Europe despite the shortages. This mission was viewed as especially important to keep up morale among VII Corps' dependents.

7th MEDCOM's mission was almost immediately expanded when its commander was instructed to increase available hospital beds from the peacetime level of approximately 1,000 to 2,800, and to be prepared to receive casualties from the Gulf. Further, U.S. Army Medical Materiel Command, Europe was tasked as the principal source of medical supplies for Southwest Asia.

These new missions could not be performed without additional manpower, and a request for reinforcements went to FORSCOM in late November. As part of ongoing **Operation Desert Shield** callups, FORSCOM identified some 1,500 USAR medical soldiers in

see MEDCOM on page 25

St. Louis ARCOM conducting own transition courses

Modernizing USAR aviation changes training

by Maj. Wendell Johnson

St. Louis, Mo. — Force modernization has caused the 102nd ARCOM here to make some significant aviation organizational changes within the past several years.

The 102nd has acquired modern aircraft and reorganized its aviation units which now consist of the 156th Aviation Group; C Co.; 2nd Bn. 158th Aviation Regt. (a CH-47 company); C Co. 7th Bn. 159th Aviation Regt. and the 7th Bn. 158th Aviation Regt. (a Black Hawk unit). The changes have resulted in a need for Reservists of the reorganized units to meet new qualifications.

The ARCOM was challenged with transitioning the pilots and aircraft mechanics to UH-60 ratings and new MOS qualification. An active duty transition course existed for the pilots, however there was no transition course available for the aircraft mechanics.

The 5038th USARF School recognized the need to transition the Huey-qualified (UH-1) aircraft mechanics onto the new aircraft and met the challenge by developing the first and only reserve component 67T MOS transition course. MSgt. Conrad Ocello of the 5038th USARF School, a Master Aircraft Crewman with 25 years of aviation service, was instrumental in designing the program of instruction that would fulfill the requirements of the formal resident course and be commensurate with the training needs of the Reservists.

"Schoolhouse" blessed

The course was reviewed, analyzed and approved by the Aviation Logistics School at Ft. Eustis, Va., and consists of 126 hours of Inactive Duty Training and 120 hours of Active Duty Training.

The IDT phase has been conducted at the 102nd's aviation support facility at Scott Air Force Base utilizing aircraft from the 158th Aviation Bn. The ADT phase is conducted at Ft. Campbell Ky., supported by the 101st Airborne Division (Air Assault) with aircraft and technical support personnel.

The students are trained on operational aircraft during both phases which provide a more realistic training environment. SFC Stephen French, the chief 67T school instructor says "We don't have the luxury of having a large number of sophisticated training aids and devices.

"Most of the students are seasoned aircraft mechanics who are well adjusted to aviation maintenance . . . they learn faster and don't need the aid of sophisticated training devices that exist at the resident school," according to French.

Ocello conducts one course per year with a maximum ceiling of 12 students.

Hi-Tech content

"The course is highly technical and we want to provide the students with the maximum amount of personal attention to ensure that the right information is being absorbed. We have four instructors who run the course. Our student ratio is one instructor to every three students," he points out.

He facilitates the course and is constantly reviewing it to improve training methods and training resources and the students have all the latest publications for the course. Their completion certificates come straight from the Aviation Logistics School.

Two of the instructors SSgt. Brad Woods and SSgt. Glenn Green are Reservists who are also Department of Army civilian aircraft maintenance technicians. Green has had extensive prior active duty experience as an instructor at the Aviation Logistics School.

The course is a savings for the Army and definitely a bolster to the combat readiness of the supported aviation units.

SSgt. Glenn Green, standing on cockpit, and SSgt. Brad Woods, instruct and direct students on removal of a "main middle assembly" on a UH-60 helicopter during ADT at Ft. Campbell, Ky.

'Good people' win top company honors

by Sgt. Bill Brockberg

Willmar, Minn. — It all boils down to "good people." Competing against Reservists Army-wide, the 825th General Supply Co. of Willmar, Minn., has won the Reserve Officers' Association award for best company-sized unit.

The competition judges units on field service supply, shipping and receiving, MOS proficiency, weapons qualifications, duty performance, equipment maintenance, soldierly appearance, weight standards, facility appearance and unit retention, according to 1st Sgt. David Akerson.

Looked at everything

"They look at everything," he said.

SFC Mark A. Leyendecker, unit administrator, reported the 825th in the upper 90th percentile for MOS qualification.

"We have six soldiers out of 196 total enlisted in MOS training now and five left who haven't been trained yet," — awaiting schools he said.

From private to company commander, the members of the 825th described how they earned this prestigious award. The overwhelming consensus was the individual soldiers made the difference.

Just three of many parts of the winning team include SSgt. Joseph J. Carroll (above) shown inventoring personal clothing items in the 825th's supply room and (below) Specs. Patty A. Laidlaw and Karen A. Palmquist shown receiving and stacking Class IX repair parts for wheeled vehicles. (Photo by Sgt. Bill Brockberg)

"It was quite an honor to receive the . . . award and it definitely reflects on the members of the 825th," said Capt. Morton W. Tullis, commander of the 825th from October 1988 to June 1991.

"Their training is excellent and they are hard charging people," he said.

"This makes me feel very proud," commented SFC Kent Baker referring to Tullis' compliment and the award.

Worked hard

"We've worked hard for this. These soldiers are very good individuals who function as a team and do the job." Fellow platoon member Spec. Patty A. Laidlaw agreed with Baker. "The people buckled down and pulled together: I think that's what won the award for us," she paused, nodded her head and said, "Hard work."

"It makes me real proud of the NCO leadership and the lieutenants we have who keep the unit running and doing the job we're trained to do," said Akerson. "The leadership provides the soldiers the guidance they need, points them in the right direction and they do the work. The credit belongs to the troops . . . they perform the duties," Akerson added.

Citizen-soldier emphasis

"There's a lot of emphasis on the citizen-soldier in the Willmar community and surrounding area. The . . . community has always been very supportive and that definitely helped in winning the award," said Tullis. "We have real good support from spouses," added Akerson.

"Leadership, community support, family support, higher headquarters support, mission performance and all those other factors keep leading back to the number one reason the 825th Supply Company is the Army Reserve's best — its members.

"Good people, that's all," said Spec. Chad W. Saderbach emphatically.

Linguist unit looking for a 'few good speakers'

by Capt. David C. Benton

Arlington, Va. — Sgt. Michele Harrison, an Army Reserve linguist, has discovered she can do something as a Reservist that she couldn't always do while in the active Army — practice her Russian language.

"I was trained for transcription," Harrison recalls, "but I couldn't stay with that technical skill. You'd get sent to some place like Ft. Hood, where most likely, you would lose your language."

Now Harrison gets plenty of Russian language practice as a member of the 1st USAR Linguist Unit. She joined the unit's Charlottesville, Va., detachment while studying at nearby James Madison University. Once she earns her B.A. degree, she plans to put her language to work in a career of government service.

"I'm hoping to have a job where I use Russian on a daily basis," she says; "I eventually hope to be fluent, really fluent."

For helping her to develop that fluency, Harrison credits the atmosphere of the 1st USAR Linguist Unit, which operates like a university language club.

"It's hard to get yourself motivated to sit down and study alone," she explains "whereas in a group like that, it's easier."

"The whole goal of the thing is language training," Harrison says, " you center on your mission. You know what your mission is and you do it." She believes that other linguists would also enjoy the language unit if they gave it a try.

"By the time I got out of the Army [active duty]," she recalls, "I was so tired of the [grind]. So were many of the people I worked with. Some of them were brilliant. Today, they just don't want to have anything to do with the military. If only they realized . . . the atmosphere this unit has!"

"The whole goal of the thing is language training ... you center on your mission. You know what your mission is and you do it."—Harrison

For Capt. Mark Benevenuto, a graduate of Virginia Military Institute and a candidate for a PhD in Chemistry at the local University of Virginia, the opportunity to hone his German in the Charlottesville detachment is an adjunct to his studies and the civilian career to which they will lead.

"Traditionally," he says, "chemistry was one of the sciences where it paid to read German. Much of the literature is in German. When I was an undergraduate at VMI, one of our professor said: 'Gentlemen, if you want to get serious about chemistry, learn German.' I did and then reaped a windfall when I was assigned to active duty in Germany."

Benvenuto regularly uses German in his graduate research and recently completed a two week active duty tour as a technical translator with the Army's Foreign Science and Technology Center, also in Charlottesville.

"Companies want people who speak German," he says, "not just for the language alone, but because they combine it with a technical specialty."

More than 100 other Reservists have joined Harrison and Benvenuto in the 1st USAR Linguist Unit. The organization, which was established in July 1988, grew tenfold in its first year and then doubled in size in its second year. In addition to Charlottesville, local detachments are in place in such major population centers as Chicago, Houston, New York, Norfolk, Pittsburgh, San Diego, Tampa and Washington, D.C. Organizational efforts are under way in Boston, Miami, and Philadelphia.

"Companies want people who speak German ... not just for the language ... because they combine it with a ... technical specialty."—Benevenuto

The rapid growth of the 1st USAR Linguist Unit has occurred despite the fact that it is a reinforcement training unit, or RTU, in which members drill not for pay, but only for retirement points. Drills are two hours long and take place twice a month, usually on weekday evenings.

The unit is "branch immaterial" and includes representatives of almost all the Army's branches. Many of its soldiers have skills which complement their language capabilities — civil affairs, military intelligence, psychological or special operations. A significant number are Airborne or Ranger qualified or both. Some use their language in civilian careers in business, investigation, journalism, law, medicine, research, teaching and the arts. A few are fluent native speakers who have emigrated from such countries as Cambodia, Hungary or Romania.

In addition to regular work-outs

continued on next page

Brig. Gen. Seng Thach, a Cambodian resistance leader, gives a briefing *en Francais*, in French, to a rapt audience drawn from the 1st Linguist Unit.

continued from previous page

with language training texts and tapes provided by the Defense Language Institute, members read up on topical military subjects and then convene about them in their languages.

Guest lecturers such as foreign military attaches, businessmen, political refugees and visiting professors vary the routine, as do field trips to foreign exhibitions, cultural events and dinners in ethnic restaurants.

The unit's goal is for each of its members to take the Defense Language Proficiency Test annually. The test results at the end of the unit's first year of operation included individual scores as low as 1-1 (elementary) and as high as 5-5 (native fluency). Scores averaged 2-2 (working proficiency).

Despite its newness and relatively small size, the unit has made a start in providing linguist support to other commands and agencies. In addition to the Foreign Science and Technology Center, these have included the Defense Intelligence Agency and Training and Doctrine Command.

A part of French and German linguists supported the 1990 iteration of the annual LOGEX logistic command post exercise at Ft. Pickett, Va. Two Arabic linguists went to Saudi Arabia in support of **Operations Desert Shield** and **Desert Storm**.

Army Reservists interested in joining the unit or forming a detachment in their area should write: 1st USAR Linguist Unit, c/o Defense Language Institute, 1111 Jeff Davis Highway (Rm. 507), Arlington, VA 22202-4306.

In addition to linguists, the unit also has opportunities for soldiers with administrative skills, such as 71L.

Schools' application procedures change

St. Louis, Mo. — The Army Reserve Personnel Center has announced changes to application procedures for the Senior Service Colleges, Command and General Staff College, Logistical Executive Development course and the Sergeants Major Academy for academic year 1993.

In the past, ARPERCEN mailed an application packet to all eligible soldiers; a very expensive and inefficient procedure due to the relatively small number of applications ultimately made.

In order to reduce the printing and mailing costs, ARPERCEN will mail a post card to all eligible soldiers announcing the various schools. Soldiers interested in applying must then contact the Military Education Branch at ARPERCEN and request a full application packet. Telephonic requests can be made to SFC Golnik at (800) 325-1874, commercially at (314) 538-2094 or on DSN at 892-2094.

Written requests should be mailed to Commander, ARPERCEN, ATTN: DARP-MOT-S, 9700 Page Blvd., St. Louis, MO 63132-5200. Be sure to include name, rank, social security number and mailing address on all written correspondence with ARPERCEN.

Non-resident course for signal warrant officers available

Ft. Gordon, Ga. — The Reserve Component Signal Warrant Officer Technical and Tactical Course (non-resident) Training Program has begun to train eligible Signal Corps warrant officers.

A signal systems maintenance technician assigned to the Missouri Army National Guard was the first to graduate from the demanding course and 36 other students are currently enrolled in the RC-WOTTC non-resident program. The curriculum was developed primarily for reserve component soldiers who cannot attend 19 weeks in resident training here.

To be qualified for the program candidates must meet the prerequisites for MOS 250A, 250B, 251A, and 256A, and successfully complete Warrant Officer Candidate School at Ft. McCoy or Ft. Rucker.

Rebranched reserve warrant officers are also eligible. Once an applicant becomes qualified, arrangements will be made through the Army Reserve Personnel Center for them to come to Ft. Gordon for three days of diagnostic testing and evaluation. Depending on the MOS, students are evaluated in ten to 14 subject areas.

Those students who receive a qualifying 70-percent score in a subject area are given credit for validating that particular material. Applicants who fail to achieve a qualifying score will have an individual plan developed to correct academic deficiencies. The candidate and a member of the Signal Warrant Officer Division faculty will agree on each plan, which covers only those

see WARRANTS on page 24

The 'f-word': FRATERNIZATION

The who, what, when, where and how of it all

by Lt. Col. Art House

St. Louis, Mo.--In the Army, fraternization is something different from improper superior-subordinate relationships, say officials in the ARPERCEN Inspector General's office.

The two infractions are distinct, and officials note that the separate policy strictures of both apply to Army Reserve soldiers, as well as to members of the active Army.

ARPERCEN IGs say fraternization is a criminal offense, set out in Article 134 of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. The UCMJ calls fraternization "conduct or association by a commissioned or warrant officer with an enlisted soldier on terms of military equality in violation of the custom of the Army, provided such conduct is also prejudicial to good order and discipline, or service discrediting."

An example of fraternization, say IG officials, occurs when an officer enters a romantic relationship with a non-commissioned officer directly in that officer's chain of command or supervision.

Until recently, only officers and warrant officers could be charged with fraternization, but a recent Court of Military Review decision declared that NCOs can also be charged with fraternization under Article 134.

Unlike fraternization, improper superior-subordinate relationships violate Army policies but do not constitute crimes. Anyone — regardless of rank — can be called to account for improper relationships, which are spelled out in AR 600-20, Para. 5-7f.

The regulation says relationships between soldiers of different rank are to be avoided when such relationships cause any of the following:

- Actual or perceived partiality or unfairness.
- Improper use of rank or position for personal gain.
- Undermining of discipline, authority or unit morale.

Application of the policies on improper relationships affect any miiitary relationship when a rank or position difference exists. Improper relationships can exist between officers, between officers and NCOs, between NCOs, between NCOs and enlisted soldiers, and between enlisted soldiers.

Improper relationships prohibited by the regulation include:

- Gambling.
- Borrowing or loaning money.
- Soliciting or offering gifts other than voluntary gifts of slight value.
- Commercial activities other than those sanctioned by AR 210-7 and AR 600-50.
- Use of or dealing in illegal drugs.
- Drinking, except at unit-sponsored events, promotion parties or consolidated clubs.
- Sexual harassment.
- Nepotism.
- Certain types of "good old boy" relationships.
- Criminal activities.

Other superior-subordinate relationships do not violate Army policies. Examples are:

- Dating. Army policies allow dating between soldiers of different ranks, but there are restrictions. Improper dating relationships include those which involve soldiers in each other's command or rating chains; between trainers and trainees, and between soldiers who occupy supervisory or professionally influential positions in relation to each other.
- Exchanging simple courtesies. Gestures such as shaking hands, praising a well-done job or opening a door for another soldier are perfectly acceptable.
- Participation at social functions. Attendance is permissible at gatherings such as hail-and-farewell socials, dining-in events and office

see Fraternization on next page

Task force reviews 95,000 Gulf War records

St. Louis, Mo — Desert Storm is over, but the job of supporting the Gulf War veterans isn't, according to Lt. Col. Douglas Gray.

Gray heads a 132-member special demobilization task force formed by the Army Reserve in St. Louis at the Army Reserve Personnel Center.

The task force's mission is to make sure administrative errors do not keep soldiers from receiving full credit for their Desert Storm service.

The primary job for the task force will be checking the records of Individual Ready Reserve soldiers, Individual Mobilization Augmentees and Troop Program Unit soldiers, and retirees ordered to active duty during Desert Storm. An estimated 95,000 individual records are expected to be reviewed by the task force.

Largest portion

IRR soldiers constitute about 58-percent of the Army Reserve strength. Their military personnel records are managed by ARPERCEN. During the war, ARPERCEN conducted a partial recall of nearly 25,000 IRR, IMA and retired soldiers.

The sheer volume of records ARPERCEN handles is enormous. More than 1.5 million personnel records are in its custody.

The scope of ARPERCEN's demobilization management responsibility was part of the reason the task force was formed.

"The Army's objective is to continue to provide positive support of Desert Storm veterans," Gray said.

Under the task force, each Gulf war veteran's records will pass through a layered system of stations designed to review and, if needed, make amendments.

Cover all document

The Department of Defense Form 214 will receive special attention by the task force members. The DD 214 is a certificate of release or discharge from active duty. It shows the soldier's dates of service and is an encapsulated version of the soldier's record.

"The 214 affects everything from reemployment rights to VA benefits," said Gray. "It's important to make sure these soldiers get correct ones as soon as possible."

According to Gray, the entire process, including quality control, should only take about four man-hours per record.

"Our biggest challenge is verification. It takes as long to verify a correct record as it does to fix an incorrect one," Gray said.

The task force will also ensure that soldiers who did not receive medical physicals prior to leaving active service have the opportunity to obtain one. The physical is a critical tool used by the Department of Veterans Affairs in determining service connected injury claims.

ARPERCEN is coordinating with the U.S. Army Reserve Command and U.S. Forces Command to arrange the review of over 67,000 troop unit members records. All major Reserve commands will be contacted to schedule a review of their soldier's records.

The Personnel Actions Demobilization Task Force is expected to remain operational for about one year.

What is ARPERCEN?

The U.S. Army Reserve Personnel Center (ARPERCEN) is a field operating agency of the Office of the Chief, Army Reserve. It performs a wide variety of missions on behalf of Army Reservists, particularly Individual Ready Reservists (IRR), Individual Mobilization Augmentees (IMA) and Active Guard/Reserve (AGR) soldiers.

Correspondence to ARPERCEN should be addressed to:
Commander, ARPERCEN
Attn.: DARP-_____ *
9700 Page Blvd.
St. Louis, MO 63132-5200

*** If you do not know the correct "Attention" symbol, omit the attention line.**

When requesting assistance from ARPERCEN, be sure to include your social security number and sign your letter.

Fraternization

continued from previous page

parties.
- Unit recreational activities.
- Participation in community organizations and activities.
- Family relationships.
- Professional development courses and social activities related to such courses.

Where special conditions require more specific guidance, command and local regulations may clarify what is and is not considered an improper relationship.

Another difference between fraternization and improper relationships lies in the penalties for breaking the rules. Fraternization is a crime, and the Manual for Courts-Martial specifies the maximum punishment of dismissal, forfeiture of all pay and allowances and confinement for two years.

Sanctions for breaking the policies pertaining to improper superior-subordinate relationships include counseling, extra training or instruction, denial of leave or pass, letter of reprimand, suspension of favorable personnel actions, adverse evaluation reports, administrative reduction in grade, bar to reenlistment, relief for cause and administrative separation.

For more background on the Army's policies, read the article "Fraternization," by Maj. Kevin Carter in *Military Law Review*, 1986, Volume 113.

There must be 26 ways to reach retirement

So, you want to stick around?

by Maj. Frame J. Bowers III

St Louis, MO.—Has this happened to you—or to one of your soldiers?

You were in a good unit, enjoyed your contact with the Army, and looked forward to the benefits that came with Army Reserve or National Guard service.

Suddenly, a major event occurred in your life. You got married. Or you had your first baby. Or maybe you took a new job which required a lot of travel. In any case, you could no longer devote the time required to participate with your unit. So . . . reluctantly . . . you quit. There wasn't any other answer.

Well, there is another answer. You don't have to give it all up. In fact, you can continue to participate, to build retirement points, to get occasional active duty tours in order to maintain contact with the Army, and to get promoted without the heavier commitment of belonging to a troop unit.

Alternative programs

It requires a little self discipline. It doesn't pay (money, that is). But it does allow you to remain a proud member of the reserve forces, to maintain contact with the Army, and to earn those benefits. So how does someone do this? Through participation in the Individual Ready Reserve (IRR) or as an Individual Mobilization Augmentee (IMA). These programs allow you to earn retirement points on your own, at your own pace, while participating in occasional active duty tours of periods of one week or longer. By managing your retirement points, and working on your own, you can earn the required 50 points per year to keep those good years coming toward retirement, promotion, and so forth.

Methods many and varied

Okay, so how do you earn the points? Perhaps the best known way is through completion of correspondence courses. Three hours of non-resident instruction provides one point. Since you receive 15 points simply for belonging to the IRR, and assuming 12 days of active duty in a counterpart training tour (12 points), the remaining 23 points required for a good year (50 points total) translates into 69 hours of correspondence courses. And believe me, there are plenty of good, professionally rewarding courses out there. From NCO and MOS specialty courses to Command and General Staff College and the Army War College for officers.

Besides these better known methods, however, there are a lot of other ways to earn points. AR 140-185 has a table of 26 different, though lesser known, ways to stay active. For example, if you share your good experiences in the reserve with a friend, and the person joins the Army or a reserve unit, you can receive a point for the recruiting assist. You can be attached, for points only, to a local unit (perhaps even of a different service) and receive points for participating in its training. A third way to earn points is to write papers or do other administrative work (on your own time) for your IMA assignment or another unit with which you may be affiliated. In all of these cases, you have much more flexibility in how you schedule your time. If a trip, or the baby's illness, or your honeymoon come up—you can work around it more easily than you could when you were committed to a monthly drill schedule.

Flexibility is the key

The key here is that you, not someone else, control when you "drill". This provides the flexibility that some of us need because of job, family, travel or whatever. It takes self discipline. It sometimes is not easy to sit at the kitchen table working that correspondence course. Most certainly, it sure doesn't pay well at the time. But it does provide contact with the Army. It does allow you to advance, and accumulate retirement credit. Most importantly, it does allow you to continue to help in the Nation's defense.

So if this has happened to you, think it over—then check out AR 140-85 and talk to the folks at your branch office in St. Louis.

Warrants

continued from page 21

areas in which the student needs improvement.

Resident and non-resident training may be a part of the program. It is possible to receive training at non-traditional sites, such as local technical schools or universities. An "end of annex" examination will be administered when the student feels he has completed sufficient training or studying to successfully pass an examination. Exams will be forwarded to the candidate's local test control officer and administered at that location.

When all deficiencies have been corrected, the candidate is eligible to return to Ft. Gordon for the certification examination. This exam is the exact test administered to those completing the resident 19-week program. Again, a score of 70 percent must be attained.

For additional information on the program write to: Commander USASC&FG ATTN: ATZH-SLW (CW3 Tee) Ft. Gordon, GA 30905-5160 or call on DSN 780-4823 or commercially on (404) 791-4823.

MEDCOM

continued from page 17

ten units and the IRR for immediate deployment to Europe.

This so-called Phase 1 deployment was to bring 7th MEDCOM back to prewar strength, ensure the continuation of peacetime health care in Europe, and backfill air ambulance and medical logistics units depleted by the VII Corps' deployment.

At the same time, three USAR hospitals consisting of 1,700 more soldiers were alerted for Phase 2 deployment to provide the staffing necessary to operate the extra beds 7th MEDCOM was busily bringing on line.

The first units began arriving ... in Frankfurt just a week before Christmas ... all ... were in place within nine days

The first units began arriving at Rhein-Main Air Force Base near Frankfurt on just a week before Christmas. All Phase 1 troops were in place within nine days, many of them arriving on Christmas Day. The mix of units reflected the requirement for a broad range of medical skills. Included were three hospitals, an air ambulance company, two clearing companies, four dental detachments, a veterinary detachment, three blood collection detachments, and a MEDSOM (Medical Supply, Optical, and Maintenance detachment).

While the detachments and companies were employed as units, the three hospitals were used to provide individual filler personnel to fourteen 7th MEDCOM hospitals in Germany, Belgium, and Italy. Individual Reservists were sent to assignments in the Netherlands, Turkey, and the United Kingdom.

The follow-on deployments began on January 15 and were completed within three days. As in the first phase, soldiers from these units were assigned as individual replacements upon arrival. By February 1, well in advance of the beginning of the ground war in the Gulf, 7th MEDCOM was fully reinforced and ready to receive casualties. An indication of the level of accomplishment of this Total Army team is the fact that, while the mission was to provide 1,800 additional hospital beds in support of **Operation Desert Storm**, 7th MEDCOM was able to put 2,500 beds in place, exceeding the requirement by more than 40 percent.

Even though battle casualties were light, more than 6,000 Desert Storm patients, most suffering from disease or non-battle injury, were hospitalized in 7th MEDCOM facilities. Dependent medical and dental care, normally difficult to obtain overseas, was freely available. By March, most medical and dental facilities were offering walk-in service to active duty dependents, who in peacetime, often waited weeks for appointments.

The gratitude expressed by the Army Community was widespread and heartfelt. Other accomplishments included the collection, testing, and storage of thousands of units of whole blood, conduct of more than 9,000 ground and air patient evacuations without incident, and a mammoth logistics effort. Active and reserve medical logisticians together shipped over 2,800 tons of medical expendables and 20 complete hospital sets to the Persian Gulf, fabricated 70,000 items of prescription eyewear, assembled 46,000 Mark I chemical antidote kits, and provided biomedical equipment maintenance services to the expanded 7th MEDCOM hospital base.

Once the Gulf action wound down, these same troops swung immediately into support of **Operation Provide Comfort**

Once the Gulf action wound down, these same troops swung immediately into support of **Operation Provide Comfort**, the relief of Kurdish refugees in Northern Iraq and moving almost a thousand tons of additional supplies and equipment. Many Reservists recorded significant individual achievements. A USAR veterinary officer was selected to command an active veterinary detachment, and a USAR command sergeant major as CSM of the U.S. Army Hospital in Heidelberg.

Within 7th MEDCOM, the Total Army concept was implemented in singularly successful fashion. That success was not unqualified, however, and some valuable lessons were learned. In particular, breaking up units to provide individual replacements proved both administratively difficult and unpopular with troops who, understandably wanted to serve together. It also complicated the return of these units to CONUS demobilization stations. As a result, the Army Medical Department is examining IRR and IMA alternatives for providing the large numbers of individuals it requires for mobilization.

The redeployment of medical Reservists to CONUS began in mid-March, and was synchronized with the return of VII Corps medical assets from the Gulf. By June, only a handful of critically-needed specialists remained in Europe.

Civil Affairs

continued from page 15

two weeks to find out what was going on at home and to get news of his two daughters, Nina and Rachel.

Access to phones and fax machines made Desert Storm much more of a telephone war than a letter-writing war, said Lt. Col. Joseph Saouter, who served as the 353rd's family support coordinator.

"There is access, and its quicker," he said, adding that the families paid for the calls.

The 353rd soldiers were in good spirits, according to Slavin. "Everyone is doing a great job." Spirits had been high all along, judging by the departure of 36 members of the Bronx headquarters early in January. There were smiles, jokes and words of comfort all around that day, even as the soldiers departed for the unknown.

lst Lt. Stephen Stewart was helping load duffle bags onto the bus, which was to carry him and the others to the mobilization station. The cargo compartment was crammed so full it looked as though it was about to explode when one last soldier showed up with his gear. Stewart looked up at him with a half-smile and said "Excuse me, but did you have a reservation?"

WHAT, YOU WORRY?

There's no need if you've taken care of business

But, for those Reservists who haven't, we offer these pointers to ponder and, hopefully, those who still need to do so will start taking care of business—family business.

by Gary Sheftick

Ft. Jackson, S.C. — Perspiration dripped from the forehead of the Reservist first in line.

He rubbed his arm where a vaccination had just been given. Suddenly, it was his turn and he stepped up to the table to talk with an attorney.

"Have you ever thought about preparing a will?" the attorney asked. "Or giving your wife the authority to sign papers in your absence?"

The Reservist shook his head and grimaced.

The will he then proceeded to draft in haste was one of thousands prepared last year as soldiers deployed to the Persian Gulf.

Wills and other decisions so important to the future of families, however, need not wait until the plane is on the runway. Many simple preparations can be made now in the comfort of home to ensure personal affairs are in order. The first step to take is an inventory of all possessions, suggests Army Reserve attorney Maj. Edward J. Hamilton Jr. As assistant staff judge advocate for the 120th Army Reserve Command, he helped prepare wills and other legal documents for soldiers deploying to **Operations Desert Shield** and **Desert Storm**.

Hamilton recommends that all Reservists take the time today to complete DD Form 1543 for an annual legal checkup or simply list all belongings on a sheet of plain paper. Along with real estate and personal property, the list should include insurance papers, stocks and bonds, mutual funds, car titles, deeds, bank accounts, retirement funds and any other intangible items.

Alongside each item on the list should be a code indicating where the property is kept. For instance, the letter "A" could indicate that papers are kept in a desk drawer at home. The letter "B" might mean they are in a safety deposit box, and a "C" could mean they are kept in a filing cabinet at the office.

Such a system not only will help in the preparation of a will, it can also prove invaluable to family members during their time of grief.

For instance, Hamilton gives the example of a Reservist who died suddenly of a heart attack. His wife was not even sure whether the family had insurance, let alone where any papers were kept. Communication between family members is a vital step for estate plan-

ning. Hamilton stresses. He says spouses especially need to discuss important issues such as guardianship of children. If both parents were to die suddenly without a will, in a traffic accident for example, then the courts could appoint whomever they deemed appropriate to care for the children.

Hardly the time

"When that truck is bearing down on you on I-20, that's not the time to start planning your estate," said Army Reserve attorney Capt. Jim Peterson. Peterson helped process thousands of Reservists last year through the mobilization center at Ft. Jackson, S.C. He said some of the soldiers had never even talked to their spouse about who to name as a backup guardian. In addition, many had to make on-the-spot decisions about who to name as executor of their will. (An executor or executrix is a person who ensures property is distributed in accordance with the will after paying any final taxes and debts against the estate.) At the height of the mobilization, Peterson said over 500 soldiers a day were processing through Ft. Jackson. He said lawyers drew up the best wills they could in a short period of time, but were unable to draft anything complicated, like trusts for dependent children. While a large number of wills were drawn up at the mobilization center, there was even a higher demand for powers of attorney. These documents grant specified family members the power to sign papers and conduct business in the absence of the drafter. Special powers of attorney were drawn up for specific purposes, such as to allow a friend to sell a car, or a wife to close on a house. Once these transactions were completed, the powers of attorney became null and void.

'General Power'

More popular, though, were general powers of attorney which allowed all types of transactions to be completed for a period of up to one year. For couples who have been together for many years, Hamilton recommends the general power of attorney. This is especially helpful, he says, if a spouse is left with the responsibility of caring for a business. It would allow the spouse to deal with any unforeseen problems which might crop up during a long absence. However, Hamilton warns that general powers of attorney give sweeping authority which should not be granted lightly.

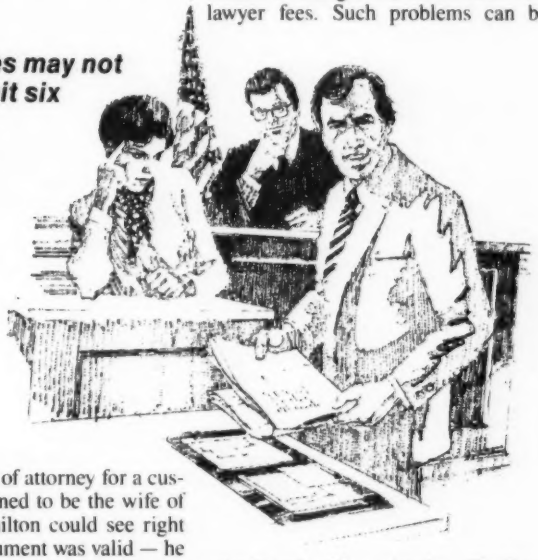
The potential dangers of such authority were demonstrated one day while Hamilton was working for his civilian employer, a national bank. As legal counsel for the bank, he was asked to review a power of attorney for a customer who happened to be the wife of a Reservist. Hamilton could see right away that the document was valid — he recognized it as one he had prepared himself a few months earlier. He verified authenticity of the paper and the wife withdrew a couple thousand dollars. The following week, an urgent telegram from the Reservist arrived at the bank. The telegram explained that the couple were separated and the power of attorney should be nullified. But it was too late.

For some couples a power of attorney may not be necessary, Hamilton says. A joint checking account may be all that newlyweds need, for example. Some Reservists feel because they are young and don't have a lot of property that they don't need a will. Just the opposite may be true, however.

Smaller estates may feel the pinch in legal fees if an inheritance is contested, for example. Some families may not be able to wait months or years while assets are tied up in court. Many states today have what is called a Uniform Probate Code. Under this code, if a person dies without a will, part of the estate would go to the spouse and the other portion to surviving children.

But in order to manage the children's half, some states might require the spouse to first obtain a court order. This could mean posting a bond of up to $100,000. Then there would be the matter of filing fees, court costs and lawyer fees. Such problems can be eliminated with a simple will. Some states will even accept a handwritten, or holographic, will. A single sentence might do the job: "I, John Doe, being of sound mind and body, leave my entire estate to my wife, Roxanne, and make her my executrix to serve without bond."

Some families may not be able to wait six months or years while assets are tied up in court

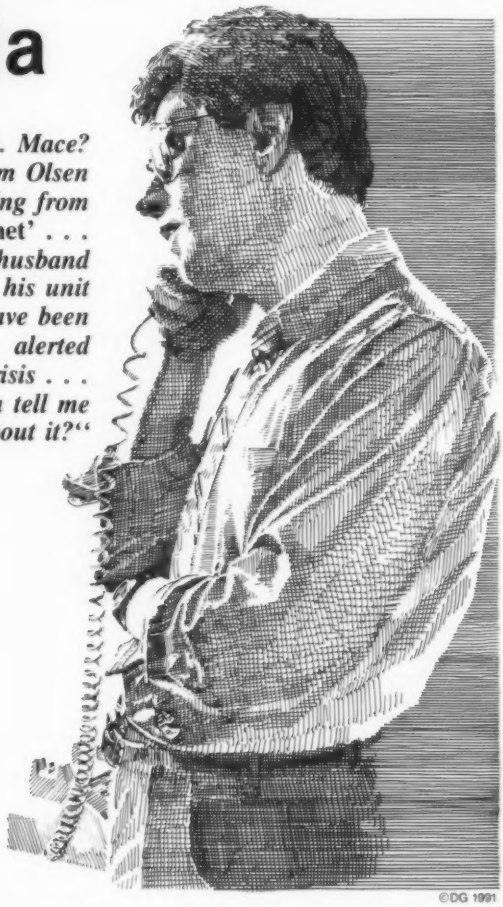


In most states, such a document should be signed, witnessed and notarized. Different states have varying laws on the number of witnesses required to make a will valid. Several states have fill-in-the-blank statutory wills. California was the first to offer these and then Maine, Michigan and Wisconsin followed suit. Computer software programs are also available to the do-it-yourself will writer.

see WORRY on page 29

When the media calls, what will you say?

"Mrs. Mace? This is Jim Olsen calling from **'The Planet'** *. . . I understand your husband and his unit have been alerted for this crisis . . . What can you tell me about it?"*



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SFC Ronald H. Kuhne

Washington, D.C. — It's zero-dark-thirty when the phone awakens Myrtle Mace and her husband, Sgt. Timmy Mace. Timmy's outfit has been alerted. He'll probably deploy.

At daybreak, Myrtle and her two children eat breakfast without Timmy. They learn from TV news that several USAR units, Timmy's included, are on their way to mobilization stations and possibly on to one of the world's hot spots. Estimated date of return: unknown.

By the time a Pentagon news briefing cuts into mid-morning talk shows with sketchy details about the deployment, Myrtle has placed or answered a dozen calls to and from other wives in her husband's unit. Rumors are rife, but no one has clear answers to all the obvious questions.

The next telephone call is a new experience for the worried Mrs. Mace. It's a reporter from WBOK, the all-news radio station in the state capital, who unleashes a barrage of questions. Has she heard from her husband? Is it true four servicemen were killed in a training accident at the mobilization station? What's her opinion of the political turmoil in the host nation? Is she worried about her husband's safety? Has she been contacted by his unit's rear contingent?

So how should she answer? Does Mrs. Mace have a right or obligation to talk to the media? Is she required to tell anyone about her contacts with media or their inquiries? Is she free to address political matters? Should she discuss rumors? May she be negative or enthusiastic in her comments?

The simple truth is, ***it's pretty much up to Mrs. Mace.***

She has a right to talk with anybody about anything. She'd be wise, however, to consider whether the things she tells reporters are potentially harmful to her husband, to his unit and to their mission. Given these circumstances, it's unlikely her husband had sufficient knowledge to violate operational security. If he dropped hints, she'd do well to keep them to herself in the interests of security.

Myrtle Mace has no obligation to talk to the media. She may chose to handle their calls the same way she handles those telephone solicitors who always call in the middle of dinner. She may answer all, some or none of the questions put to her. People react differently to cameras and reporters — some become bashful and others, talkative, but almost all become a bit nervous.

That nervousness can beget the

see MEDIA on next page

Media

continued from previous page

kind of mistakes interview subjects regret when they watch the nightly news. She should pause and think about her answers before she speaks. By talking to reporters as she would to new neighbors, she'll say nothing she wouldn't want the world to hear.

Mrs. Mace is not required to advise anyone that she has talked to, or been contacted by, the media. But if she wants, she could contact the public affairs office closest in the chain of command to her husband's unit. Staffers there can then be on the alert for articles and broadcasts for after-action reports and historical files and may be able to advise or assist in other ways.

Myrtle is free to talk politics to her heart's content. Her husband's role in the military doesn't deprive her of that right. But in the public's mind and sometimes in the media's, a spouse's rank often lends extra weight to certain comments. Thus, if a commander's wife calls the deployment "a stupid move," her words would draw more attention — and create more fall-out — than the same phrase from Myrtle Mace. In either case, both women should make it clear that they're expressing their own opinions and are not speaking on behalf of their husbands or the command.

Rumors mislead, disappoint, hurt. Don't start or repeat rumors. Deployment in all its phases provides grist for the rumor mill. Rumors are almost always distorted facts that amount to nothing. At their worse, they can do irreparable harm to individuals and units.

Negative comments are not prohibited. Neither are positive ones. Obviously, any institution — the military included — prefers good comments to bad. The fact is, comments will always tend toward the negative in situations like this.

Whenever warranted, Mrs. Mace should be liberal with public praise. Reasons? To fellow Americans, it shows support for the life-threatening mission on which her husband is embarked. To the opposing force, such praise shows American resolve. Remember, some of the world's most astute and ruthless leaders are masters at the public opinion game and they read the papers just like you do. Best of all, earned praise builds unit morale and esprit de corps.

For the uninitiated, dealing with the media has its pitfalls. For the most part, reporters from towns near military installations are kindly disposed toward the services. A few are likely to use various ploys to elicit information from stay-behind families. Among these is the persistent phone caller.

The best bet for Mrs. Mace and others like her is to stop any caller in his tracks and request his name and affiliation. If she then declines to comment, the reporter will be less likely to persist. Children, too, should be briefed about the likelihood of being confronted by the media and how to cope.

The First Amendment is alive and well for Mrs. Mace and her family. But rights seldom come without obligations When it comes to answering questions from the news media, these obligations boil down to "think twice, speak once."

Worry

continued from page 27

Many members of the legal profession, however, are skeptical of the do-it-yourself will packages. They warn that the wrong language might render a will invalid or keep it from achieving its desired intent. "Would you do your own surgery?" asks Diane Anderson, legal clerk and notary public at Ft. Jackson. "We've seen the problems that people have when they try to do their own wills and either don't understand the concepts or don't read the directions." Attorneys point out that they can tailor a will to better serve the specific needs of an individual. They are also more familiar with the particular laws of their state. "I'm not certain they have taken all of the bugs out of those do-it-yourself wills," says Capt. Oliver W. Johnson III, an attorney at Jackson's legal assistance office. "The advantage of doing your will here? It will go through probate with no problems."

Hamilton agrees that seeing a lawyer is the best route to go. But he says the do-it-yourself packages are a good way to start the planning process. The basic will can then later be refined by a lawyer. Wills are still one of the comparative bargains in the legal profession, Hamilton says. An uncomplicated will can usually be drawn up for about $100.

Of course, creating trusts and other sophisticated mechanisms can increase the price tenfold. Free legal assistance, though, has been extended to Reservists coming off active duty from Desert Storm.

They have been given one year after deactivation to take advantage of legal services on Army installations nationwide. Others can take advantage of the annual legal briefing provided to their units. One-on-one counseling and even will preparation are often available following these briefings. Hamilton has been giving pre-mobilization legal briefings for over ten years, but he says many Reservists seemed not to pay much attention until the alert went out last fall.

At that point, he says, "You would have thought I was running a blue-light special on notarizing." The key, Hamilton stresses, is not to wait until the balloon goes up to start planning.

Begin thinking about your family's needs now, he says, and peace of mind will be the result, no matter what the future holds.

DLSIE

continued from page 9

information or service you need . . . have it jotted down in note form before you dial. After you hear a brief set of instructions, you'll have three minutes to leave your message.

In addition to the phone-in service, you can access the database by way of a dial-up modem from you PC. Through the on-line system, you can review abstracts, conclusions and recommendations of all database references. To gain access to this service all that's required is to have an agency code number and password assigned by DLSIE. A call to the initial contact phone will get you started on this path.

Operated under the auspices of the Army Materiel Command, the exchange provides all of its services free of charge to qualified customers.

RTUs: Little-known USAR units offer many options to stay involved

Washington, D.C.—" RTU? What's an RTU?"

Apparently not too many people in the Army Reserve know what the acronym means, much less realize how an RTU can potentially help in their career progression.

Reserve Training Units are scattered around the country and have varying mission focuses from staff augmentation to civil defense to emergency management. They can be especially valuable, however, to USAR TPU-members who have to stop regular involvement with their unit because of promotions, reductions in force, family, school or job conflicts. They also represent an opportunity to many IRR members to become more active without making the commitment a unit requires. Additionally, many ou. tanding USAR members are unable to stay with or join a unit because there are no appropriately graded slots and because units cannot normally carry any overstrength.

RTUs, aside from their mission function, can allow members to continue their participation in the Army Reserve while maintaining a professional association with soldiers in similar positions and, best of all, can allow them to continue to earn points towards good years for retirement purposes.

RTUs meet on varying schedules and offer one point per drill period, though they are unpaid drills. Soldiers can earn additional points for the same drill if they give class instruction during the period.

Members who are regularly attend RTU drills can easily earn the required 50 points required for a "good year" for retirement and any opportunity to attend and AT period simply adds points to the baseline.

For more information concerning RTUs which may exist in your geographic area, contact the strength management office of the nearest ARCOM or GOCOM. That office's transfer agent should be able to put you in contact with a suitable unit.

MALO

continued from page 6

year.

The real reward, according to Kelley, is in the interaction with and assistance to the young men and women who will be the future leadership of the Army. The advice, mentoring, assistance, role-modeling, etc. which are provided are what most of the MALOs cite as the real attraction of the work.

There are a number of openings for MALOs in various parts of the country, Kelley commented, as he outlined the qualifications. Interested officers must be in the IRR (a concurrent IMA assignment is encouraged but TPU officers are not eligible) and must be in the grades of captain through lieutenant colonel, and have at least four years remaining before mandatory retirement. Applicants must be willing to commit to at least three years of performing as a MALO after the June training session, not have been passed over for a USAR promotion, have a four-year college degree and have a valid physical examination (including HIV test) within the past four years. Only the grade requirement is waiverable.

Officers interested should contact Kelley, in writing, at U.S. Military Academy, Directorate of Admissions, ATTN: MAAR-L, Bldg. 606, West Point, NY 10996-1797.

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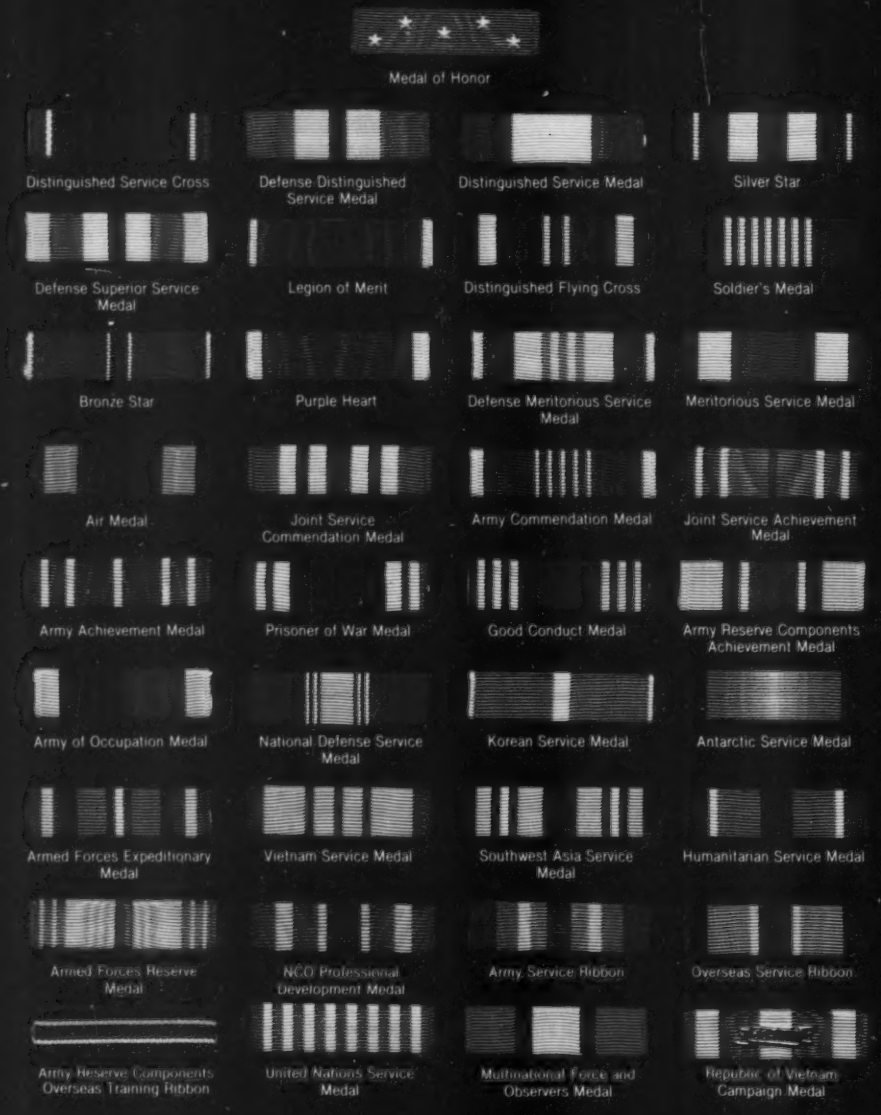
Redeployment

Spec. Vicki Buzzini, an aerial port operations specialist assigned to the 300th Transportation Det., Tacoma, Wash., keeps tabs on the passenger count as soldiers from the U.S. 3rd Armored Division clamber aboard a waiting 747 for the ride back to Europe. Because of its mission, the 300th was one of the last units to return from Saudi Arabia.

(Photo by SSgt. Greg Deimel)

SYMBOLS of EXCELLENCE



These medals and ribbons are displayed in the correct order of precedence. They represent what members of today's Total Army are most likely to be entitled to wear, but the display is not all-inclusive. For more information, consult Army Regulations 670-1 and 672-1.

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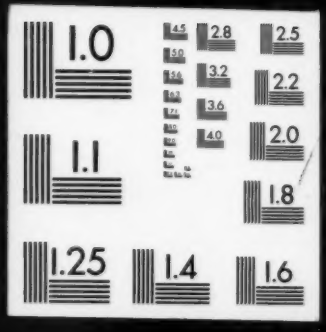
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